

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 20-15 (84-69). Tomorrow, 24-14 (73-57). Variable. Yesterday's temp. 28-14 (83-51). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 21-13 (70-63). Tomorrow, variable. Yesterday's temp. 22-13 (72-66). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 20-17 (84-69). NEW YORK: Variable. Temp. 30-21 (86-70). Yesterday's temp. 28-18 (72-66). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,510

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1974

Established 1887

Passengers Taken Off

Crew Strike Stalls France Near Havre

LE HAVRE, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Striking crewmen immobilized the world's largest passenger ship, the luxury liner France, three miles from harbor today, then sang "Auld Lang Syne" in French to departing passengers who had been stuck aboard overnight.

The 2,500 crew members said they would occupy the vessel until the government guarantees them jobs after the liner's scheduled withdrawal from service next month.

A Swedish car ferry, Viking 3, took off the 1,265 passengers—most of them Americans—at midday. James Ackerman, a Harvard University professor, said the crew sang "Auld Lang Syne" as the ferry pulled away. Some persons wept.

"The passengers took the strike very well, the Americans better than the French," Mr. Ackerman said. "They were very sympathetic because they had come to take one of the last trips on the France and were in favor of keeping the ship."

Capt. Christian Petre dropped anchor in the approach channel to this seaport last night after a four-day voyage from New York when bridge, engine room and other personnel refused to man the vessel.

"There was a union meeting at midnight last night and all the bars closed down," Mr. Ackerman said. "People sat around and talked. The music

was cut off, too, but it was a very cheerful thing. It wasn't much of a hardship."

Return Trip Scheduled

The schedule called for the France to dock at midnight and disembark its passengers this morning.

The liner was to leave tomorrow for a return trip to New York and an official of its owners, the French Line, said there were still hopes it would depart on time.

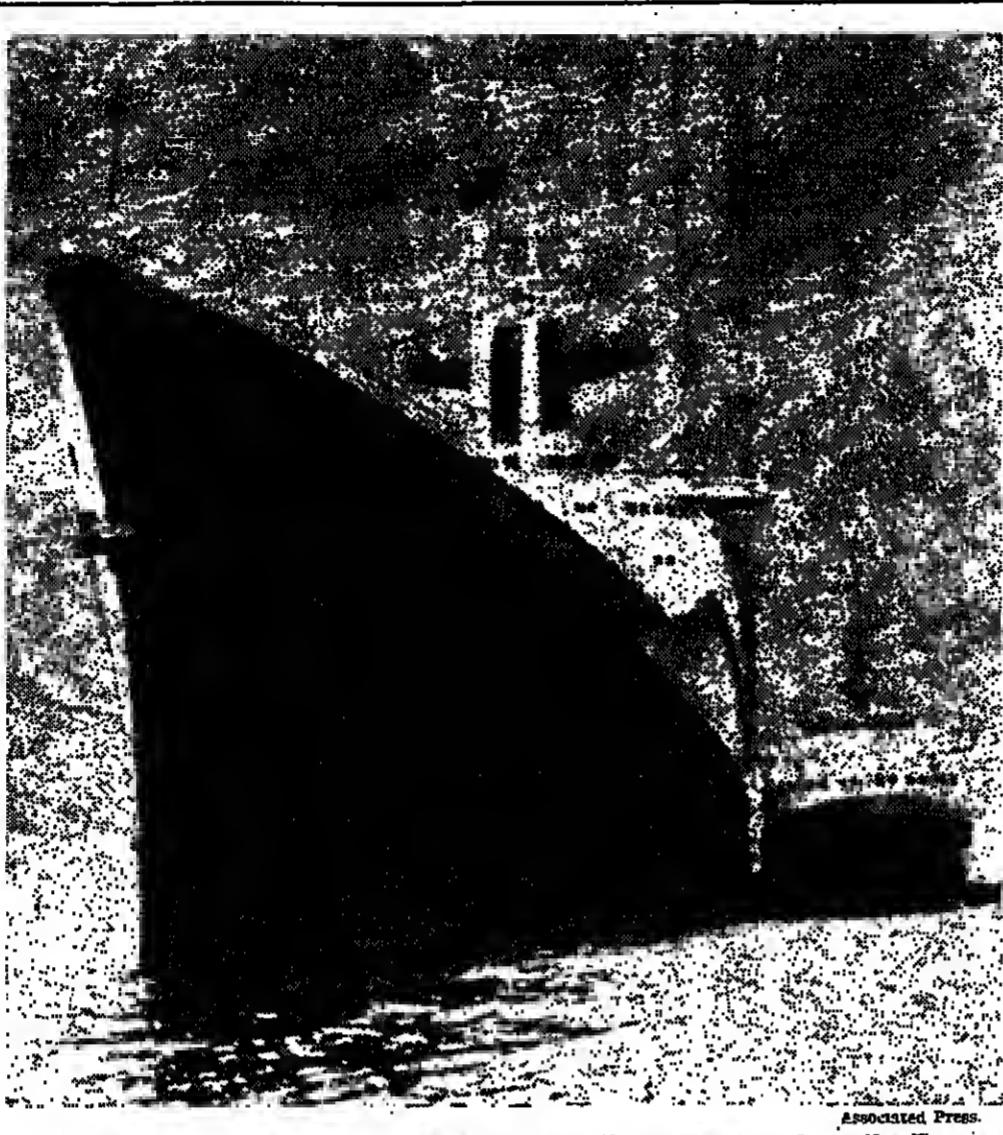
But union officials said the crew would occupy the ship until there was a written agreement with the government over the fate of personnel.

Labor Minister Michel Durafour said: "We understand the fear that could exist among the personnel. We are trying to insure their re-employment."

But Premier Jacques Chirac declared today that the government would not resume subsidies to run the liner.

The French Line announced in July that it would retire the 65,245-ton vessel this fall because the government refused to continue covering its mounting deficit. As fuel prices rose, the government subsidy reached 100 million francs (about \$21 million) a year.

Launched in 1960 as a symbol of French prestige, the ship became a byword for luxury. With a length of 1,035 feet, the liner carried 2,033 passengers, had numerous bars and dining rooms, two swimming pools, a



A car ferry, dwarfed in comparison, evacuating passengers from the France.

chapel, cinema, theater and a 94-car garage.

Its first-class dining room was reputed as one of the finest restaurants in the world.

But the liner has been plagued by deficits since the

late 1960s, when jumbo jets began crossing the Atlantic in 1/2 hours.

Two final cruises—one to Canada and one to the Azores—were planned before the retirement of the ship Oct. 25.

—produced train derailed ahead of it, railroad officials said.

3 Cover-Up Defendants Lose Dismissal Bids

Ford Bars Other Pretrial Watergate Pardons

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP)—President Ford has no intention of pardoning any Watergate defendant at least until after his trial has been completed, White House spokesman John Hushen said today.

Mr. Hushen made his statement to newsmen a couple of hours before the Senate approved a resolution expressing its op-

eration to two top ex-sides reportedly pressed Nixon for pardons.

A Gallup poll shows approval of Ford has fallen to 48.5%.

• Congressmen return to find Watergate still on agenda.

Stories on Page 3.

pon to say any Watergate pardon before trial and any possible appeal by the defendant.

The double action seemed to end the possibility of any pardon cases for the time being, although clemency still could be given to those who have been convicted and sentenced.

But such action seemed remote in view of the widespread criticism of Mr. Ford's pardon Sunday of former President Richard Nixon and the statement Tuesday, later changed, that other pardon actions were "under way."

Mr. Hushen said that telegrams and mail were still running about five to one against Mr. Ford's grant of a pardon to the former president.

But he said that telephone calls to the White House, numbering

about 19,000 since the pardon announcement, showed a slight majority in support of the decision.

By a vote of 55 to 24, the Senate approved a resolution sponsored by majority whip Robert Byrd, D-W-Va., declaring that "hereafter" no pardons should be granted "to any individual accused of any criminal offense arising out of the presidential campaign and election of 1972 prior to the indictment and completion of trial and any appeals of such individual."

A permanent pardon "would effectively conceal the whole truth of what happened" in the Watergate case, the resolution said. The Senate Minority Leader, Hugh

Scott, R-Pa., supported the measure.

While the resolution expresses the sense of the Senate and is a clear indication to the President of congressional sentiment, it has no binding effect on him.

In the vote, 38 Democrats and 16 Republicans voted for the resolution, 11 Democrats and 13 Republicans against.

Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Iowa, who played a part in the religious conversion of Charles Colson, a former Nixon aide now in prison, opposed the resolution.

"I am not willing or ready to vote for any resolution that implies to the chief executive of this land that he does not have the res-

right to grant mercy to those he deems proper to receive that mercy," Sen. Hughes said.

Following an early morning meeting of legislative leaders at the White House, Sen. Scott said that there appeared to be a "unanimous feeling" in Congress that no presidential intervention should be made in pending cases.

"I don't know of any congressman or senator who wants a blanket pardon at this time," Sen. Scott said. "I don't think the American people want any blanket pardons."

Mr. Ford said yesterday that requests for pardons by Watergate figures would be considered on the same basis as requests

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But Revision Upward Expected

Rockefeller Said to List \$33 Million

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (WP)—

Vice-presidential nominee Nelson Rockefeller has filed a preliminary estimate reportedly putting his immediate personal fortune at \$33 million, but the figure is expected to be revised upward before Sept. 23, when Senate hearings on his nomination will begin.

The total—consisting largely of real estate, objects of art and stocks acquired years ago—apparently is based on acquisition value in many cases, and Mr. Rockefeller has been asked to revise it to reflect current market values, which may be substantially greater. He also has been asked to review any interests which he may have in family trusts which could be properly ascribed as his personal property, and this also could conceivably boost the total figure.

However, the initial figure, arrived at by Mr. Rockefeller's aides and sent to the House Judiciary and Senate Rules Committees in furtherance of his nomination, is about \$33 million—much less than some public estimates of his holdings. The estimates have been as high as \$300 million.

Mr. Rockefeller, in 35 years of public life, including four terms as New York governor, has never revealed his total wealth.

Other Sources

The Senate Rules Committee,

phone in New York, said the nominee preferred at this time neither to confirm nor deny the accuracy of the \$33-million figure.

He said Mr. Rockefeller will make full figures available to the public later on, as requested by the Senate Rules Committee.

Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., who has seen the initial report filed by Mr. Rockefeller, declined to discuss any figures, but said yesterday: "I did take a look and it's not nearly as much as you people think."

The Rules Committee chairman, Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., while declining to discuss specific

figures, said the initial total forwarded by the nominee was being revised upward and would be higher.

Other financial statements sent to Capitol Hill by Mr. Rockefeller—his tax returns from 1967 until now—indicate he paid about \$2 million a year in taxes during that period. "He's no Nixon," said a source familiar with the figures.

The \$33-million figure for Mr. Rockefeller's personal fortune consists of about \$37 million in assets and \$4 million in liabilities, and Mr. Rockefeller made it clear

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Would Consider Coalition

Heath Pledges to Battle Inflation

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath today launched his party's election campaign with a pledge to make the battle against inflation his top priority if he wins.

He said his aim is to form a government backed by a strong parliamentary majority, but he did not rule out a coalition if no party wins overall control of Parliament.

"We are confronted by a severe economic crisis," Mr. Heath said at a news conference at Conservative party headquarters.

"Our entire emphasis must be on beating inflation."

Asked about a possible coalition if the election produces another stalemate like the one after the last poll Feb. 26, Mr. Heath said: "I would be prepared to take into the government representatives of other parties.

Our objective is to win a firm majority to carry through our

polices. But we are also prepared to consult leaders of other parties and other men of good will on how to beat inflation. We will welcome any help they can give us."

He said repeatedly that if the Conservatives win he will consult other party leaders and "men of goodwill" about the best way to beat inflation.

Asked whether he includes Mr. Wilson among the "men of goodwill," Mr. Heath replied: "I will consult leaders of all parties. Obviously, Mr. Wilson is among them."

In Brighton, the annual convention of the Liberal party voted after a bitter three-hour debate to allow party chief, Jeremy Thorpe, and other Liberal leaders to enter some form of coalition government after the election.

Mr. Thorpe said yesterday he would be prepared to join an all-party government of national unity for a limited period if the economic crisis becomes "catastrophic."

Mr. Heath, who returned yesterday from conferring with President Ford in Washington, said Mr. Wilson has not yet re-

joined him privately of the election date. But he spoke as if the campaign were already under way.

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Conservatives win he will consult other party leaders and "men of goodwill" about the best way to beat inflation.

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It was the second-biggest

increase for any month in 38

years. The higher prices at

wholesale level are expected to

be quickly passed on to

consumers. Story, Page 2.

Prices Rise 3.9% At Wholesale Level in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Wholesale prices in the United States jumped by 3.9 per cent last month, raising the possibility that inflation is worsening rather than improving.

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party government of national

unity for a limited period if the

economic crisis becomes "cata-

strophic."

The hospital said the injury

rate declined sharply since mid-

night yesterday and no new

deaths have been reported since

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	1-1/2
Belgium	2 D.	Morocco	2 U.
Denmark	2 P.	Netherlands	1-2 P.
Finland	11 P.	Nigeria	45 K.
Ireland	2 P.M.	Norway	275 S.K.
France	2 P.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Germany	1-2 D.M.	Spain	25 P.
Great Britain	15 D.	Sweden	500 S.K.
Greece	2 P.	Switzerland	150 S.F.
Iceland	20 I.	Turkey	100 L.
Ireland	20 I.	U.S. Military (Dollar)	30.23
Iceland	20 I.	Yugoslavia	7.60 D.

Climaxing Bloodless Revolution

Haile Selassie Deposed By Ethiopian Military

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The Ethiopian armed forces deposed Emperor Haile Selassie today and appointed one of their own chiefs to lead the nation into a new era.

Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, 51, a professional soldier, will head the provisional military government set up to run the country until elections are held.

The downfall of the 82-year-old emperor marked the end of a bloodless revolution that has swept Ethiopia this year as the armed forces relentlessly eroded his power in a revolt against alleged corruption and bad government.

Gen. Aman was named chairman of the Armed Forces Committee, which had held effective power for several months while keeping its members' names secret. He also was named chairman of the Council of Ministers—in effect Premier, although the title is abolished for the time being—and will retain his previous job of defense minister.

Gen. Aman, who comes from the troubled northern province of Eritrea, also remains armed forces chief of staff, giving him four of the key jobs in the new hierarchy.

The committee also dissolved the two-house parliament, proclaimed a provisional military government to run the nation pending elections and banned strikes and

Greece Seeks \$800 Million Of EEC for Emergency Aid

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Using Greece's desire to become a full member of the European Economic Community as a sort of cover, Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros has asked the EEC for emergency aid totaling \$800 million in 1974 and 1975.

In a memorandum recently sent to Paris and kept secret at the request of the French Foreign Ministry, the Greek government asked for the aid from the EEC as its "minimum indispensable support for a democratic Greece to help re-establish internal and external monetary balance."

The memo obtained by The Washington Post here addresses the urgent appeal to "our partners in the [European] community." It points up Greece's desire to finance economic recovery with European, and not American, money.

Mr. Mavros' continued, his second day of talks with EEC officials here today after visits to France and West Germany. Officials, who confirmed that the emergency request would be discussed by EEC foreign ministers on Tuesday when they meet in Brussels, refused to comment on what sort of reception Mr. Mavros's appeal has been given in Bonn and Paris.

The \$800 million, as requested by Greece, would be granted in the form of 20-year loans at low interest rates to be fully disbursed between now and the end of 1975. It would be well over the

"This aid is absolutely necessary to permit maintenance of currency reserves at their present levels, and in particular consolidation of the external debt," the request reads.

Greece is asking for the emergency loans on top of \$55 million left over in EEC coffers since 1967. At that time, all aid to Greece was cut off and a trade pact frozen to protest the military take-over in Athens.

The purported reason for the Mavros tour was to prompt a "reactivation" of the trade agreement and outstanding financial aid.

High commission officials have informally indicated the EEC's willingness to make the frozen funds available, as well as to negotiate a long-term financial agreement to help the Greek economy. A widely quoted figure for that pact has been \$100 million over five years.

Opposition to U.S. Demed

That Greece is asking its northern neighbors to cover the entire external debt of that country this year and next is seen here as an attempt to steer clear of the superpowers. Greek withdrawal from the NATO military command was a first sign of its desire to break away from a close relationship with the United States.

A Greek diplomat here denied, however, that Athens was pursuing a closed-door policy toward the United States. "Our first priority is to renew a close relationship with other Europeans," he explained.

In public, Mr. Mavros has played up the Greek government's desire to set a schedule for entering the Common Market. "We are ready to become the 10th member," he said on arriving here Tuesday from Bonn.

But the European countries are known to be reluctant to promise full membership without extending a similar overture to Turkey, which also is an "associated" country.

When foreign ministers of the Nine meet here next week, observers believe that they will want to put on a show of political solidarity with Greece without committing themselves to any actual concessions. It would probably take the form of a "wait-and-see" statement until elections are held.

Fighter Tested in U.K.

LONDON, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—The prototype of the multi-role combat aircraft being built by Britain, France and Italy made its first supersonic test flight today, the British Aircraft Corp. announced. The swing-wing Panavia jet attained a speed of mach 1.15 during the 30-minute flight.



ROAD SIGNS—"Two governments or one?" asks the African with the stick. "One" says the driver, making the one-fingered Freilme sign (circle). That answering sign is the key to getting through the many road blocks around the tense city of Lourenco Marques.

Ethiopian Military Deposes Haile Selassie

(Continued from Page 1)

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The armed forces so far have given no clue as to the former ruler's future—whether he will be sent into exile abroad or at home, or face trial on allegations of corruption.

Ethiopia would maintain its nonaligned policy and seek peaceful relations with his neighbors, including Somalia—with which to break away from a close relationship with the United States.

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Five thousand persons staged a brief hand-clapping demonstration outside the palace but obeyed officers' pleas to go home.

Shops were open, buses were running normally and a good-natured populace appeared to greet the emperor's overthrow with joy. A waiter at the city's Hilton Hotel said: "This is great. I'm pleased about it. Things will change for the better."

A secretary on her way to work said only: "At last."

The armed forces had prepared the population for today's action. Although in recent months newspapers and radio reports have contrasted the glittering life style of the emperor and his family with the misery of the average Ethiopian—about 90 per cent are subsistence-level farmers—no film of the suffering in the drought and famine areas had ever been shown.

But last night—New Year's Day in the Ethiopian calendar—national television showed films of starving children and their disease-ridden parents begging for food followed by shots of cakes specially flown in from Europe for the emperor's reception.

Officials Informed

Mr. Silbert said yesterday that the Army is cooperating in the investigation into his office's possible erroneous court filings on the Army's behalf and that he had informed the attorney general and the deputy attorney general about the investigation.

The government had been scheduled to file additional legal responses in the suit next week but asked for a delay pending the outcome of its probe into the alleged inaccuracies.

Previous papers filed in the court by the U.S. attorney's office here in consultation with Defense Department attorneys have admitted that the Army conducted widespread surveillance activities on American civilians and others in Berlin but denied the specific allegations listed by the plaintiffs in the suit.

The Army said in those papers that the spying is necessary in Berlin to protect the U.S. national interest and that the activities are legal.

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The attorneys pointed out that the investigation will take at least 30 days because most of the information and witnesses are in Germany and the information cannot be discussed over the telephone because it is classified by the Army.

The committee termed the pact "outrageous."

The agreement called for transferring the gold in return for Czech payment of \$20.5 million to the United States for Americans whose property was seized in the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948.

An amendment to the pending trade bill bars the transfer of the gold until the full U.S. claim of \$72.5 million for Americans is paid.

The Air Force says it hopes to conduct a guided-missile cruiser, a guided-missile frigate and an older frigate within 45 miles of the island of Niue and within 104 miles north of Oahu, it said. A spokesman said an American destroyer escort was cruising within sight of the task force.

The third test drop is scheduled for tomorrow.

The Air Force says it hopes to conduct an experiment in which it will load one of its old, surplus, 60,000-pound Minuteman ICBMs into a C-5A, then slide it out the back, ignite the missile's motors for 10 seconds, and see what happens.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—President Ford assured Congress today of reducing his ability to conduct foreign affairs by proposing sharp cuts and restrictions in the administration's foreign aid bill.

"I am disturbed over the deep cuts in many essential and worthwhile programs," Mr. Ford said in a message to Congress. "In addition, the bill contains several restrictions on the executive which would reduce viability to meet obligations to American security and that of our friends abroad."

Mr. Ford also complained directly to congressional leaders in a White House meeting that had been more than an hour.

South Vietnamese Cuts

Acting Press Secretary John Eshchen said the President was particularly concerned with the major cuts being proposed for military and financial aid to South Vietnam. The Senate has voted a \$700-million reduction in the administration's requested \$1.4 billion in military aid to Saigon.

Congress also appears likely to allocate \$300 million less than requested for economic aid to South Vietnam.

According to Mr. Eshchen, Mr. Ford told congressional leaders that the cuts "severely reduce South Vietnam's ability to defend itself ... in the face of increasing North Vietnamese military actions."

Mr. Ford's plan appeared to generate little enthusiasm among the congressional leaders. Even Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a subsequent series of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Seoul that appear to have been orchestrated by the South Korean government.

He told reporters after the White House meeting that it may be too late for definite action before Congress adjourns.

He suggested as a solution the dropping of the foreign aid bill altogether, with Congress passing a resolution to continue foreign aid at its current spending levels.

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Although the White House presentation dealt specifically with the effect of the cuts on Vietnam, Sen. Scott said the President was also concerned that the American aid program to Israel and Egypt would be hampered.

It is said that Mr. Tanaka had also looked forward to the present trip because it gives him a chance to get out of Japan and away from its pressing problem of inflation. The Premier has been under constant assault in the last year for his economic policies.

Until early this year, he ruled the feudal state with autocratic powers. Then, after a military uprising and industrial unrest over low wages and feudal conditions, his powers began to crumble.

Parliament is dissolved until the elections and a special military tribunal will be set up to try all former and present government officials charged with corruption and abuse of power, the statement said.

Haile Selassie gripped the world's attention in 1936 when, fleeing the country before the invading Italians, he made a dramatic but unsuccessful plea at the League of Nations for help for Ethiopia.

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There has been a territorial dispute—according to a broadcast foreign policy statement.

The statement said Ethiopia would do all it could to help people in colonial territories, particularly in Africa, to become independent.

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ists Called 'Threatening'

op Ex-Aides Reportedly s Nixon for Pardons

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

INGTON, Sept. 12 (WP)—In the last days of Richard Haldeman, former White House chief of staff and Haldeman's attorney, John Ehrlichman conveyed to him requests that they be presidential pardons, according to sources.

Pardon requests were made by the sources said that in deeply "resented" the character of the records which were described by "as being 'threatening' and as being tantamount mail."

Haldeman and Ehrlichman failed to go on trial in the Watergate cover-up case, an already faces a jail 30 months to five years on conviction on charges related to the break-in at the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist. Haldeman's attorney, John, said that he was unable to make any requests that Mr. Ford might have made for a pardon. "I don't deny it, however," he said.

Don't Believe This Regarding the allegation that Haldeman's pardon request was threatening to Mr. Wilson, he said that a man who got him to make a statement that it was Bob's disposition

Implication Cited

According to a source, the implication of Mr. Haldeman's message to Gen. Haig was that "he'd send Nixon to jail if he didn't get a pardon."

A high-level White House source insisted that Mr. Haldeman made no such direct threat and that "everything was strictly 'according to Hoyle.'"

The same source agreed, however, that Mr. Haldeman's call was regarded by both Gen. Haig and Mr. Nixon as amounting to an "implicit" blackmail demand.

Mr. Haldeman conveyed the impression he was seeking pardons for both himself and Ehrlichman, according to this source, and later made a similar pardon request through another unnamed person.

Ehrlichman, meanwhile, conveyed a separate pardon request on his own behalf through a member of the Nixon family, according to sources. That request was made during the last days of the Nixon presidency, they said.

The requests reached Mr. Nixon during the period when his own decision to resign had become all but final, according to the sources, and he angrily rejected each of the pleas.

Out of the Question

According to several sources, Gen. Haig also personally rejected Mr. Haldeman's request as "out of the question" before passing it on to Mr. Nixon. A source said Gen. Haig did so because he feared that Mr. Nixon "then on the brink of resignation and contemplating the possibility of his own prosecution after leaving office" would be tempted to accede to Mr. Haldeman's request.

Gen. Haig and James St. Clair, then Mr. Nixon's chief White House counsel, were so distressed by Mr. Haldeman's request that Gen. Haig decided to inform Mr. Jaworski of the matter, according to several sources.

They wanted to make sure there was no misunderstanding," a source said. Gen. Haig and Mr. St. Clair, he explained, were concerned that a situation could develop similar to the one in 1972-73 when Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt Jr. demanded executive clemency from the White House. Hunt's demands for clemency and the payment of large sums of Nixon campaign money in return for his silence were major elements of the Watergate cover-up.

"They felt like it was happening all over again," a source said.

Speed Curb Voted in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The nationwide highway speed limit would be set permanently at 55 miles an hour under a measure voted 85-0 by the Senate yesterday. The speed-limit provision was part of a highway bill that now goes to the House.

From 71% Before Pardoning of Nixon

Poll Finds Ford Approval Down to 48.5%

INGTON, Sept. 12 (WP)—President Ford's decision to pardon Richard Nixon and to pardon for other alleged conspirators has support among the public, a special Gallup poll conducted Aug. 22 showed.

They also showed wide support for the time, at least for the time, that most of the respondents in the survey had opposed a pardon for former president at a

commissioned by The Times, was conducted. The House said that all of those involved were under study. 533 persons, living in 100 of the country, were by telephone.

Other than those who thought Mr. Ford was a good fair or is President, the response was the following: 42 per cent; fair, 51 per cent; 10 per cent; not precisely 10 per cent.

On the specific question of the pardon to former President Nixon—the first of its kind in



HELD AS HOSTAGE—Man holding gun on woman in doorway of Joliet, Ill., jewelry store Wednesday after being cornered while allegedly attempting a hold-up. He was later shot by police following a chase. The woman was wounded.

Relief Turns to Anger

Congress Is Back, So Is Watergate

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (NYT)—

The Congress that went away last month hearing signs of relief returned in force yesterday to find that Watergate had not evaporated.

As the House of Representatives joined the Senate in the formal resumption of the 93d Congress—with a 200-year-old brief prayer for "order, harmony and peace"—there were piles of wrathful mail, prompting professions of mournful regret, and the name of Richard Nixon, gone

33 days from the White House, still dominated the debate and deliberations.

This time the issue was President Ford's grant of an unconditional pardon to his predecessor and his consideration, apparently short-lived, of possible pardons for all those involved in the Watergate affair.

The powerlessness of Congress to reverse the pardon decision, as well as the antipathy of many members to it, was expressed most forcefully by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee whose

members indicated that they would not approve the full \$500,000 sought by Mr. Ford to pay Mr. Nixon's pension and expenses through June.

Throughout the Congress there was tone of hostility and regret over the decision to grant the pardon.

"To come back to this," exploded Rep. Peter Rodino Jr. D-N.J., as he stood just off the House floor in a circle of reporters, much as he had for months of the long impeachment inquiry.

Rep. Rodino, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said there were hundreds of letters and telegrams in his office expressing "real outrage" and professed his powerlessness to do more than object to the pardoning of Mr. Nixon.

Rep. John Seiberling, D.-Ohio, another Judiciary Committee member, happened on the scene and said, ruefully, "I thought we were finished with this."

The third-ranking House Republican, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, proclaimed disgust at the lingering political hangover of the Nixon presidency.

"Why," he said, "were we ever stupid enough to think this awful man would fade away like one of MacArthur's old soldiers? He was always going to be dragged, kicking and screaming, into oblivion."

Members of the Senate, who generally peaceful. But large numbers of white students honored a boycott of classes.

At predominantly black South Boston-Roxbury High, 40 of an assigned 600 white students reported, along with 400 blacks.

Only 25 white students were reported at South Boston, where Police Commissioner Robert DiGrazia personally escorted black students into the school.

Total projected enrollment at the two schools, which are combined, is 3,529.

Before this afternoon's incidents, Barry Brooks, a spokesman for the mayor's office, said, "Our objective was the safety of the children. We have no re-

BOSTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Thousands of white pupils boycotted classes today as Boston schools opened under a court-ordered busing plan to achieve racial integration.

Several black children were hurt when buses were stoned by white youths in one of several incidents reported, the mayor's office said.

Eight black children and an adult were injured when stones smashed windows in five buses after they pulled away from an annex of South Boston High School after class, the mayor's office reported.

Officials said several persons were arrested in connection with the stoning.

Earlier, outside the main branch of the high school, about 500 white teenagers and adults booted and chanted as 56 black children arrived by bus for morning classes. The school had been 99 per

cents of any children injured, so I have to say we are pleased with the situation right now."

But Dennis Sullivan of the mayor's office said: "There are pockets where it's quiet but tense. We're walking on cat feet right now."

City officials estimate the cost of the integration program in the 94,000-student school system at \$8.8 million for this year.

The federal court order for busing was issued in June and the protest against it has been building recently, intensified by some candidates in Tuesday's primary elections. At neighborhood meetings in the last two weeks, parents said they would keep children out of school in an organized two-week boycott.

Opposition to busing has been most intense in Boston's blue-collar white neighborhoods, many of them predominantly Irish and Italian.

The school integration controversy began in 1965 when a state commission found that 45 of Boston's schools had more than 50 per cent black enrollment. Since then the number of these schools has increased to 65.

She said she would boycott "a year if I have to."

Eileen Dunner, 18, one of the white juniors who arrived at South Boston-Roxbury, said she came because "I've only got two years left of school and I want to finish."

School officials said they expected the number of schools with more than half-black enrollment to 44. However, the plan does not take into consideration many of Boston's 200 schools that are almost exclusively white.

Wood, Stones Thrown

A piece of wood was thrown at a bus at the school in the morning, and stones were thrown at a bus at an intersection several blocks away.

A group of white teenagers and some adults roughed up a television film crew at the school before police intervened. The crowd later dispersed, with about 150 persons continuing to mill around after school began.

The mayor's office said a police man was injured near South Boston High School in the morning when he was struck in the chest by an unidentified object. He was taken to a hospital for X-rays.

Elsewhere, the situation was generally peaceful. But large numbers of white students honored a boycott of classes.

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Nixon Seeks To Quit Bar In N.Y. State

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12

NYT)—Former President Richard Nixon is seeking to resign from the New York State Bar but the process may prove to be complicated and even embarrassing.

The Grievance Committee of the bar has been investigating Mr. Nixon's conduct in the Watergate scandals for nearly a year to determine if he violated any of the canons of ethics that lawyers, practicing and non-practicing, are bound to observe.

Under ordinary New York procedures, a lawyer who is under disbarment investigation is not permitted to resign simply by filing a request. Approval by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, which oversees professional discipline, is required.

Resigns in California

An order by the Appellate Division approving such a resignation may list pending charges against the individual involved as public notice that be withdrew without any resolution of questions about his professional conduct.

On Monday, one of Mr. Nixon's lawyers said in Sacramento that the former president would resign in bulk to the outpouring last October from "the Saturday night massacre." Mr. Nixon's dismissal of the first Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, he urged colleagues to "express their outrage."

One who did, Rep. Ken Hechler, D-W.Va., delivered a parody of a soliloquy from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

"The quality of mercy is getting very strained. It droppeth like nuggets of gold from the White House upon the heads of the just and unjust. It is twice blessed; it messeth up those that give and those that take."

One of those who defended Mr. Ford was Rep. William Minali, R-Ohio, who contended that the pardon of the former President had been "consistent" with the "noble character" of Mr. Ford, the former House Republican leader, and that the current opposition to the pardon was no more than a numb reaction to any Watergate development.

"Emotions have run high too long. Nerves are too raw," Mr. Minali said, and, as if that were a cue, the debate ended abruptly and a semblance of normality followed in the House.

In response to a question yesterday, Cyrus Vance, president of the New York City Bar, issued a statement saying: "We have been in conversation with counsel for former President Nixon concerning his possible resignation from the New York Bar."

Later, John Bonomi, chief counsel of the association's Grievance Committee, declined to answer questions about the statement or describe resignation procedures, referring all questions to Mr. Vance, who was reported to be unavailable.

Bacardi rum.
Moving spirit
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great tastes.

Start with ice and the smooth, subtle flavour of Bacardi rum. Then top with your favorite mixer—cola, ginger ale or tonic. With Bacardi behind them, the world's great tastes turn into the world's great mixed drinks.

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SCARVES AND NOVELTY GIFTS
Mail order service. Wrapped and delivered to you anywhere in the world
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GENEVA - 42 RUE DU RHÔNE
ATHENS - 13 VOUKOURISTI
ISTANBUL - HILTON HOTEL

Cosmonaut Meets the Press And Talks About Soyuz-15

By Nicholas C. Christ

HOUSTON, Sept. 12.—The chief of Soviet cosmonaut training said yesterday that the recent Soyuz-15 mission was a success but that the automatic docking system failed to work properly.

Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov said at a press conference at the Johnson Space Center here that the goal of the two-day Soyuz flight Aug. 26 was to test the automatic docking system by linking the craft to an orbiting Salyut space station.

"There were no difficulties and the systems worked well up to 30 to 50 meters," Gen. Shatalov said through an interpreter. But in going closer to the space station, the range rate "exceeded the necessary parameters," he added.

Range rate is the velocity at which one vehicle approaches another. Gen. Shatalov meant that the two vehicles approached one another too quickly because of some failure in the automatic docking system. He said the two-man crew tried it "a number of times."

The range rate is determined automatically by radar, which can brake or speed up the velocity.

Gen. Shatalov's willingness to discuss the flight was the strongest effort yet by the Russians to publicly discuss their space experiences in detail.

After the hourlong press conference, Gen. Shatalov told a National Aeronautics and Space Administration official that the American newsmen "don't quote me correctly. I'm not going to hold another news conference."

Gen. Shatalov, who has flown in space himself, said, "It would have been easy to shut off the automatic docking system, at that close range, and go to the manual mode. That wasn't the aim of this particular flight. The aim was to perfect the automatic docking system."

Fault Not Yet Found

He said Soviet engineers had not yet found out what went wrong.

"We considered the mission successful from the aspect that we carried out a number of approaches for docking," he added.

Gen. Shatalov and a number of other Soviet cosmonauts and technicians are visiting here in training for the scheduled July, 1975, Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP) of the United States and

National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Nepal Slide Kills 14

KATHMANDU, Nepal, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Fourteen persons were killed when they were swept away by landslides and swollen rivers in an area about 25 miles south of here, the national news agency reported.

© Los Angeles Times.



TEAMWORK.—Soviet Cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov tries his talent at field goal kicking during half time activities at Houston-Hawaii football game in Houston on Wednesday. Leonov will be commander of the Soyuz space craft which is scheduled for space link up in 1975 with American Apollo spacecraft, which will be piloted by Donald (Deke) Slayton who is holding the ball.

Bulgaria Stops Last Jamming In Europe of Voice of America

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—

Bulgaria stopped jamming the Voice of America last weekend and, for the first time since the start of the cold war, official U.S. radio broadcasts are being heard throughout Europe without interference.

Officials of the Voice of America said yesterday that there was no jamming of broadcasts to Bulgaria as of Monday.

Bulgaria was the last country in Europe to jam the Voice. China is now the only country in the world that continues to try to block its broadcasts.

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland continue, however, to jam Radio Free Europe, and the Soviet Union still jams Radio Liberty. Both stations are financed by the U.S. government but are not regarded as official.

The Soviet Union stopped jamming the Voice of America during the 1960s but resumed on the morning of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, Aug. 21, 1968. On Sept. 10, 1973, it stopped the jamming again, with no explanation.

The end of the jamming by Bulgaria was seen by American officials as another step toward better U.S. relations with Sofia. Bulgarian officials have recently improved the working conditions for the U.S. Embassy in Sofia and have facilitated contacts for American businessmen.

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CIA Is Accused of Using Chile As 'Laboratory Experiment'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI).—The Central Intelligence Agency today was accused of conducting a "laboratory experiment" against the government of President Salvador Allende. Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., in a press conference, said the agency was testing techniques of heavy financial investment to discredit and bring down a government.

His charges are contained in a letter to Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At the news conference, Rep. Harrington made public this and other correspondence between himself and Sen. Fulbright and other members of Congress about his concern over the activities of the CIA and the Treasury Department in Chile and the "quite limited" congressional review of CIA actions. Rep. Harrington charged that such reviews are perfunctory and are made after the fact.

In his letter to Sen. Fulbright, Rep. Harrington described how the "40 Committee" headed by Henry Kissinger authorized the expenditure of \$1 million from 1962 to 1973 to help prevent the election of Mr. Allende. He said CIA Director William Colby's testimony before a House Armed Services subcommittee that, later, the CIA's intention was to "destabilize the Allende government so as to precipitate its downfall."

"Funding was provided to individuals, political parties and media outlets in Chile through channels in other countries and in both Latin America and Europe," Rep. Harrington wrote.

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Genes
Is Deep
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Biologists
Key to B

News Analysis

Premier Indicates Support by Franco for Liberalization

By Miguel Acosta

Keystone
Carlos Arias Navarro

ADRID, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Carlos Arias Navarro has given renewed impetus to his program to start liberalizing the Spanish dictatorship after visiting extreme rightists who sought to bring down his own government in an intense power struggle set off by General Francisco Franco's recent recovery from a circulatory attack.

In an unprecedented political interview released Tuesday night by Cifra, the official news agency, the Premier made it clear that he is the full backer and confidante of the 81-year-old Caudillo, who returned to Madrid Monday, apparently fully recovered from embolism. The illness forced him to appoint Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, 36, acting chief of state in mid-July.

Gen. Franco took back power from the Prince 10 days ago amid rumors that the Generalissimo had been displaced by the performance of Mr. Arias and the cabinet during his illness and was preparing to replace them by extreme rightists who would end an end to the limited liberalization program.

In reply to a question, the premier said that it was his responsibility to govern the country and set its political goals because Gen. Franco must not be denied with decisions concerning the nation's political development.

Mr. Arias not only defended his government's activities during Gen. Franco's 45-day absence in power, but he stressed that those who had sought to take advantage of the Caudillo's illness and recovery to promote their own political ends had failed. It was a pointed allusion to the outlawed Communists and Socialists who would not be allowed to organize. "We'll go as far as social democrats," the source said.

In the interview, Mr. Arias declared that his government will continue to uphold the law respecting leftist and separatist political groups. During the weekend, police arrested 67 members of the leftist Catalan Assembly in a convent near Barcelona. The assembly backs independence for the Catalan region. Police and the Guardia Civil continued to press a hunt for militant separatists in the Basque region, which has been the scene of violent clashes in recent weeks.

There is no doubt that Mr. Arias cleared his interview with Gen. Franco before its release, a senior official said. He also hinted it had been shown to high-ranking military officers.

Apart from reiterating his poli-

Hughes Firm Gave \$20,000 to U.S. Agents for Drug Trap

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—A corporation owned by Howard Hughes gave federal drug agents \$20,000 with which to mount an undercover operation against a suspected drug ring at one of Hughes' Las Vegas hotels, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

The money was used in February, 1973, to finance activities of two undercover agents as they spied at the casino in the Holiday Hotel in an effort to infiltrate the suspected drug ring, officials said in response to questions.

The operation was conceived by predecessor of the Drug Enforcement Agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The money was supplied by Hughes' Summa Corp. in accordance with an agreement between the bureau and a private detective agency run as Interpol, which provided security for Mr. Hughes' Las

Death Sentence Given to Youth King Murderer

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (AP)—Ron Wayne Chenault was sentenced today to die in the electric chair for the murder of Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr. and a church deacon during services at Ebenezer Baptist Church on Aug. 30.

Mrs. King's execution date for the 21-year-old black college student in Dayton, Ohio, was read to the prosecutor, read the sentence to the court. Chenault blew kisses at him. His lawyer, Mrs. Marcus Chenault, sat in the front row in the courtroom, burst into tears.

Chenault was given a death sentence for Mrs. King's death, her for slaying Edward Boykin and 10 years in prison for killing a member of the church congregation.

After the judge pronounced sentence, Chenault addressed the court. "My name is Servant Jason. I ordered here by my God, my master." Chenault

Under Georgia law the death sentence is automatically reviewed by the Georgia Supreme Court.

Exceptionally this week we are publishing the

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

On Friday instead of Saturday

See Page 4 of the

Herald Tribune

Reputation for Stability Is Eroding

Shootings, Rackets, Private Armies Threatening Lebanon

By Jonathan C. Randal

BEIRUT (UPI)—Shootings, rackets, politicians' private armies and a do-nothing government are fast destroying what remains of Lebanon's reputation as the calm island of free enterprise in the tumultuous Middle East.

In any one of the more than two dozen newspapers here, politicians accuse each other and the half-million Palestinian residents of graft, psychiatric disorders, subversion and other failings indicative of badly deteriorating confidence in the country's institutions.

The smart talk is no longer of Lebanon's political and economic miracle as the stable center of the Middle East. Rather, the talk is of the seeming inevitability of a civil war.

More sober Lebanese are once again discussing their recurring nightmare, a division of Lebanon by Syria and Israel. As a knowledgeable newspaper editor lamented, "Neither Damascus nor Tel Aviv has to pull any strings to bring the worst about, since we're doing such a splendid job ourselves."

Some Signs

Some of the signs of decay:

- Mail and cable service fast rivaling Italy's for unreliability. More than 5,000 mail sacks were found recently to have been

abandoned by overworked postal employees.

- Greed and real-estate frenzy eradicating almost every green space in Beirut to satisfy the oil sheiks' search for safe investments.

- Beirut's gorgeous St. George's Bay is polluted for miles on either side of the capital.

- Reported murders increased from 27 in 1970 to 317 last year. Specialists estimate the real number is closer to 450.

- The number of handguns and automatic weapons per capita is among the highest in the world.

- The once tiny army of 18,000 men is being increased to 34,000 by the end of the year, but is outnumbered by the Palestinians and various private armies maintained by political parties and local warlords.

- Several months ago, a Bulgarian ship landed at the nearby port of Junieh a cargo of 6,700 automatic weapons—mostly Soviet-made AK-47s—for Christian militias.

- No overt attempt was made to stop the contraband operation.

- The weapons are not simply for show. Earlier this summer, 13 persons were killed in a shootout between Palestinians and members of a Christian militia group at Dekouane, a Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut.

- Kamal Jumblatt, leftist leader

of the Druze community and a major warlord in his own right, blamed his Christian political opponents for "wanting to sow discord in the country because of 3,300 pounds of hashish," a major Lebanese export said to be controlled by elements of the Palestinian guerrilla structure.

Danger signals are flying that Beirut may have outlived its usefulness as a banking and service center now that wealthy Arabs in the oil-producing nations have become better educated and capable of investing their vastly increased revenues directly in the West. Such a warning was recently sounded publicly by the Kuwaiti director of planning, but the Beirut business community perceives the threat for a long time.

Nor is there the prospect of a reopened Suez Canal encouraging it would hurt Beirut's prosperous trade as a port terminal for goods trucked to Persian Gulf states.

Any relative optimism is based on two events last year.

The first: The two-week mini-war in May, 1973, between the Lebanese Army and the Palestinians.

The weapons are not simply for show. Earlier this summer, 13 persons were killed in a shootout between Palestinians and members of a Christian militia group at Dekouane, a Palestinian refugee camp near Beirut.

After much damage—both to real estate and to the country's image—the army learned that it could not liquidate the Palestinians. They, in turn, appear to

have abandoned any idea of trying to take over the government, as they tried unsuccessfully to do in Jordan in 1970.

The second event: The October Arab-Israeli war, bringing about for the first time in a quarter-century some hope for an overall Middle East settlement providing some kind of national homeland for the Palestinians.

State Within State

The Lebanese hope is that many, if not all, Palestinians would move to such a national homeland, dissolving the armed state within a state that their refugee camps now represent.

Government paralysis is all the more surprising under the reign of President Suleiman Franjeh, a tough Maronite Catholic, who was elected in 1970 for a six-year term on a law-and-order platform.

But Mr. Franjeh has been forced to adopt a soft line. Just as the Palestinians realize that Lebanon's stability is necessary for their own survival, Mr. Franjeh seems to believe that he, too, cannot afford a major showdown.

Inclining Mr. Franjeh to moderation have been the emerging demands of the two big Moslem groups in Lebanon—the Sunnis and Shites—who long

have been dominated culturally; economically and politically by the better-educated and more Westernized Christian minority.

Both Moslem groups are challenging the order laid down in the 1920s by the French, who ran the country between the two world wars under a League of Nations mandate. There has been no change since then in the tradition that the powerful presidency goes to a Maronite Catholic, the premiership to a Sunni and the Shites make do with the post of speaker of the parliament.

Hostility to the Palestinians' own aspirations have led many Christians leaders into self-confidence. But at times they work, especially since the Cyprus crisis. There they have seen Turkey, a Moslem power, invade the island while the rest of the world did nothing for the Christian majority, the Greek Cypriots.

Asylum for Uruguayan

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Uruguayan Consul Ricardo Paseyre, 47, said here that he had sought and received political asylum in France after being suddenly recalled home following his refusal to disclose the names and addresses of Uruguayan refugees living here.

National Airlines introduces Sun King Budget Fares* to the United States.

Starting November 1 you can fly National roundtrip from London to Miami for just \$408. The regular economy fare to Miami then is \$712 which means you save \$304. National has budget fares from just about every city in

Europe to nearly everywhere in the Sunshine States of America. From Paris to Houston, for example, the fare is \$531. Here is a chart for these and other cities:—

	Nov. 1 through to March 31, 1975.		April, May, June, Oct.		July, August, Sept.	
	Regular Economy Fare	Sun King Budget Fare	Regular Economy Fare	Sun King Budget Fare	Regular Economy Fare	Sun King Budget Fare
Round trip from London to:						
MIAMI	\$712	\$408	\$754	\$434	\$892	\$535
NEW ORLEANS	\$752	\$480	\$794	\$506	\$932	\$602
HOUSTON	\$784	\$512	\$826	\$538	\$964	\$634
Round trip from Paris to:						
MIAMI	\$740	\$427	\$780	\$455	\$952	\$561
NEW ORLEANS	\$780	\$499	\$820	\$527	\$992	\$628
HOUSTON	\$812	\$531	\$852	\$559	\$1024	\$660
Round trip from Frankfurt to:						
MIAMI	\$796	\$446	\$822	\$476	\$1006	\$588
NEW ORLEANS	\$836	\$518	\$862	\$548	\$1046	\$655
HOUSTON	\$868	\$550	\$894	\$580	\$1078	\$687
Round trip from Amsterdam to:						
MIAMI	\$740	\$427	\$780	\$455	\$952	\$551
NEW ORLEANS	\$780	\$499	\$820	\$527	\$992	\$628
HOUSTON	\$812	\$531	\$852	\$559	\$1024	\$660
Round trip from Rome to:						
MIAMI	\$922	\$483	\$956	\$515	\$1096	\$639
NEW ORLEANS	\$962	\$555	\$996	\$587	\$1136	\$706
HOUSTON	\$994	\$587	\$1028	\$619	\$1168	\$738

Fares are quoted in U.S. Dollars. For equivalents in local currency please ask your travel agent or contact National Airlines direct.

*Our Sun King Budget Fares are subject to government approvals and will be in effect with the November—March winter season. These special budget fares are valid for roundtrip travel only and you must stay a minimum of 22 days but no longer than 45 days. Payment for the fares must be made 2 months in advance and within 7 days of the day you make your reservations. (For November departures, payment can be made any time in September.)

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Slow Progress on Cyprus

The agreement between Turkish and Greek Cypriot leaders for an exchange of the ill and elderly among their prisoners has been described by a United Nations official as a step toward peace. It is, admittedly, a very small step, considering the complex issues that still remain to be disentangled by the stubborn opponents. But it is a step.

Prisoners of war have come to serve, in the years and wars since Hitler's regime collapsed and the Japanese surrendered on the U.S.S. Missouri, much the same purpose as hostages on a skyjacked plane. Certainly since Korea such prisoners have been pawns of armed diplomacy, used to wring concessions, or to strengthen the will of one side or the other.

And like the vicious business of holding hostages in political or merely mercenary crimes, this employment of prisoners of war, in contravention of the spirit if not the letter of the Geneva conventions, is in a curious way a reflection of the sense of humanity that prevails among the majority of the world's peoples. The fate of an individual taken captive, under any circumstances, is of concern to his community, however little the captor may care.

Rethinking Amnesty

While tens of thousands of draft evaders, deserters and veterans with undesirable discharges from the Vietnam war live in limbo, President Ford has indefinitely postponed consideration of their cases because of his preoccupation with the case of one private individual, Richard M. Nixon, and the backlash that this untimely pardon has caused in the country.

By his deferral of decision, President Ford himself has forced an analogy to be drawn in the public conscience between the Nixon case and that of the war resisters. The White House has now injected a new dimension into what can be considered "leniency" in dealing with these men. A re-thinking of official position is needed not because of the exceptional favoritism shown toward Mr. Nixon, which tore down the equal application of law, but rather to reknit the framework of justice and equity within the law.

The first necessity is to recognize that there is a world of difference between the Nixon lawbreaking and that of the resisters and deserters and veterans. Mr. Nixon violated his constitutional oath of office; the congressional articles of impeachment in-

cluded obstruction of justice, and misuse of federal agencies for personal advantage. By contrast, the youthful violators of the Selective Service Act and of military law were not elected to the armed services and held no public office of trust. Many acted solely out of conscientious objection to a war they considered both immoral and unconstitutional.

One reassuring indication already has been given by Mr. Ford of the approach he will take in carrying through his pledge to throw the weight of his presidency "into the scales of justice on the side of leniency" in dealing with the Vietnam cases. That reassurance is embodied in his intention to set up a national "clemency review board," thus precluding the crazy-quilt of inequities that would surely follow if judgment were left to the varying opinions and prejudices of scores of local boards.

But the machinery is less important than the basic guidewebs the President himself lays down to bring thousands of men back into the American mainstream without rancor, without recrimination and without delay.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sunrise in Mozambique

It is an occasion for great relief if the rebellion by a group of white settlers against the agreement for the independence of Mozambique has been quashed, as Portuguese authorities now report. There was no chance that the uprising could succeed; but its prolongation would risk additional large-scale blood-letting, racial conflict and outside intervention.

The white rebels, along with the black politicians who backed their coup, said they were not opposed to independence but to the fact that Portugal had negotiated only with the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo). What the rebels ignored was

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Ford's Honeymoon?

Far from closing the book on a horrendous phase of recent American history, the unconditional pardon President Ford bestowed on Richard Nixon last Sunday only opened a new and ugly chapter of secrecy, subversion of justice and downright prevarication. Ford promised his country an honest and open administration. But a full week into closed-door negotiations at San Clemente, the President's inner circle instructed the White House press spokesman to deny that any such talks were under way.

Now Ford's credibility is under severe strain, particularly because of his unseemly flip-flop on the pardon issue.

Clandestine pre-pardon talks with Nixon began just two days after Ford solemnly assured his first White House press conference that he would not use the executive power of pardon to pre-empt due process.

Public reaction to Ford's action and style has been understandably outraged. His honeymoon with the American public and Congress may not be exactly over, but his sense of fidelity is already in doubt.

—From the *Straits Times* (Singapore).

Mozambique—A Lesson

African mobs on an anti-white rampage in Lourenco yesterday provided a depressing prelude to the imminent handing over of authority to an interim government dominated by the Frelimo guerrilla movement.

Lisbon is up to its neck in the economic and political problems of democratization at home. Its main concern in Mozambique seems to be to get out regardless, as quickly as possible. The futile "rebellion" by a group of whites has been taken as an excuse by the Frelimo mobs to go on an orgy of anti-white looting and murder.

Without the whites, the administration and economy of Mozambique will face chaos. This situation, so ineptly handled by Lisbon, was of course brought about by Zambia, Tanzania and the Communist countries who trained and armed the "freedom fighters" on Mozambique's borders. The question now arises of who will fill the administrative and political vacuum in Mozambique. Portugal must not repeat this mistake in the very different case of Angola.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1899

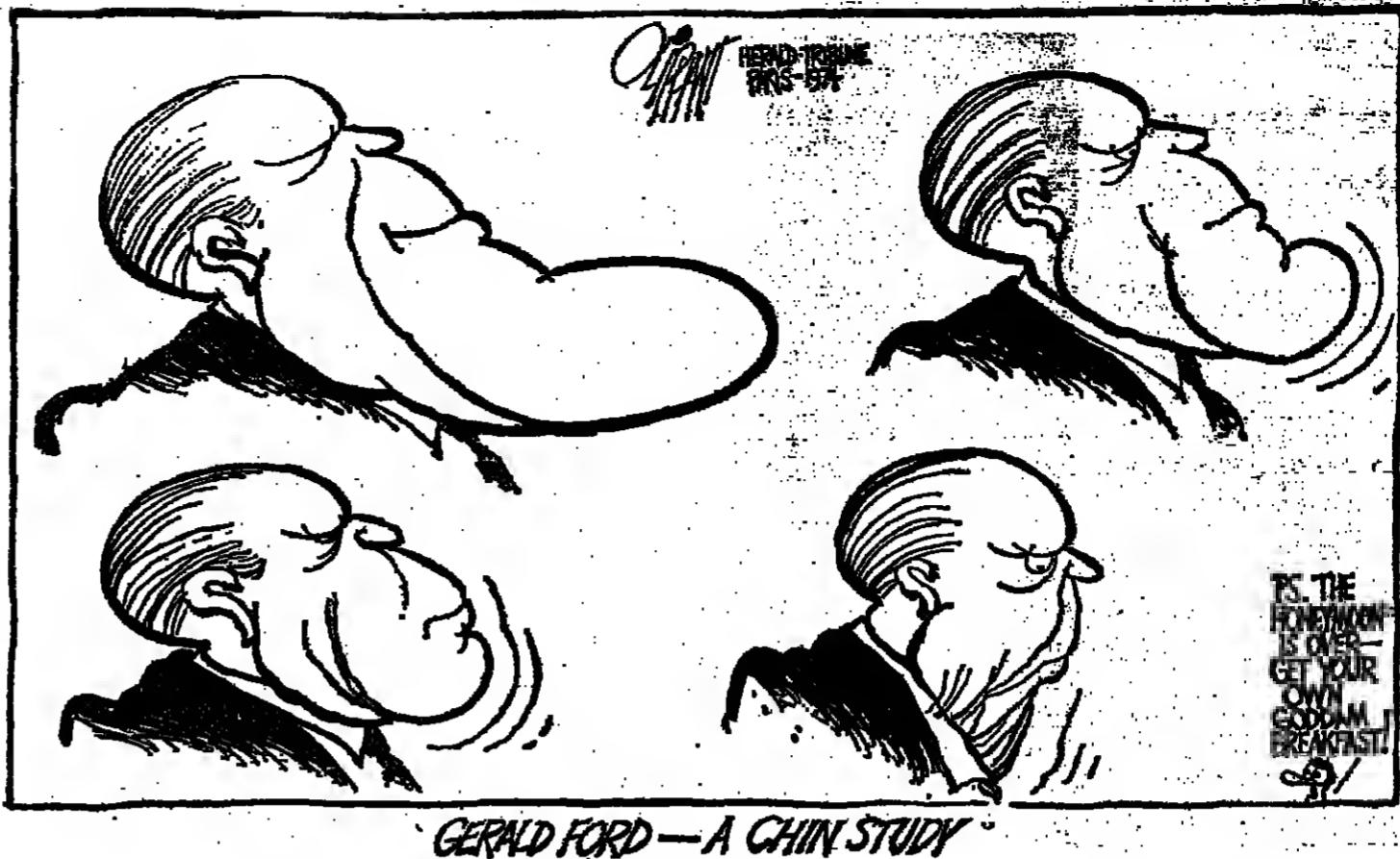
NEW YORK—The Herald publishes the following telegram from Washington: "It can be stated on authority that there is no intention on the part of the United States Administration to offend France by withdrawing from the Paris Exhibition or making any representation on behalf of Dreyfus. It is stated that the United States has never made representation to a foreign Government, except on behalf of an American citizen."

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1924

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Harry Wills, the American Negro heavy-weight, easily outpointed Luis Firpo of Argentina, in their twelve round bout at Boyle's Thirty Acres here last night. The decision was unanimous in favor of the "Black Panther" who was master throughout and had too much ring knowledge for the "Wild Bull of the Pampas." Firpo was down in the 2d round for a count of five, but was heavily punished in every round.

In November 1973 I was involved in a bomb explosion at



The John Glenn Phenomenon in Ohio

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—When Sen. Edward Kennedy arrived in Cincinnati last night to campaign for Democratic Rep. Thomas Luken, conspicuously absent from the platform was John Glenn, whose sweeping popularity in campaigning for the U.S. Senate is surprising hard-hitten political operatives here.

Now that Glenn looks like a glittering winner against Rep. James Rhodes in November, Ted Kennedy is not above wanting a piece of the action. But a private offer from an incumbent governor, Glenn's headquarters here suggesting that Kennedy would be more than glad to give Glenn a helping hand on his Ohio visit this week was politely rejected.

That Glenn is being courted by such national party leaders as Kennedy is not surprising. He is likely to emerge from the senatorial campaign as the No. 1 Democrat in the fifth largest state. If his awesome lead over Rep. Park, Glenn could become a major factor in the party's 1976 presidential battle—at least a strong possibility for second place on the ticket.

That very prospect is viewed

darkly by Gov. John Gilligan, running for re-election against Republican Rep. James Rhodes. Afflicted with the usual disabilities of an incumbent governor, Gilligan is only marginally ahead of former Gov. Rhodes. Democratic politicians agree that if Glenn emerges on Nov. 5 with a plurality which exceeds Gilligan's by anything like 500,000 votes—a distinct possibility—Gilligan's own presidential aspirations will shrivel.

The result would be a strong indication that the national party should move hard into state party affairs after the election. Far more a party-line Democrat than a party-based maverick like former Democratic Governor and Sen. Frank Lautenberg, Glenn will use his predictable victory in Ohio as a case study for his party, so harassed and weakened by ever-widening ideological splits.

Normally, the ideals connect with these discoveries would have been tempered by life in the real world. But the '60s was a period of unprecedented boom. The economic growth was discovered to be the plundering of the plane. It came to be understood the national security had a dark side—represented by overwhelming military force and manipulation by secret intelligence services.

Ending The National Nightmare

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The sad thing about President Ford's mishandling of the Nixon pardon is that he has blown a big opportunity to end what he called the long national nightmare. We are now in for a new orgy of moralistic retribution and unnecessary suspicion.

But the goal of exorcising the Watergate demons remains. Only now will be a slower process, requiring much greater care and a thorough purge of all those associated with Watergate who remain in posts of high authority.

The long national nightmare finds its basic expression in the spirit of hostility to all authority which has dominated public discussion for nearly a decade. The active agents of this hostility are drawn from the college and university students in the decades of the '60s.

Intellectually, the emphasis is that time was on. The compromises made in the immediate post-war years were held up to the light and found to be full of blemish.

Suburban living was seen to have been achieved at the cost of subordinating racial justice. Economic growth was discovered to be the plundering of the plane. It came to be understood the national security had a dark side—represented by overwhelming military force and manipulation by secret intelligence services.

A Boom

Normally, the ideals connect with these discoveries would have been tempered by life in the real world. But the '60s was a period of unprecedented boom. The economic growth was discovered to be the plundering of the plane. It came to be understood the national security had a dark side—represented by overwhelming military force and manipulation by secret intelligence services.

There was no deal and Glenn continued on his largely independent campaign. But Glenn will move hard into state party affairs after the election. Far more a party-line Democrat than a party-based maverick like former Democratic Governor and Sen. Frank Lautenberg, Glenn will use his predictable victory in Ohio as a case study for his party, so harassed and weakened by ever-widening ideological splits.

Moreover, two searing public events seemed to verify the power of uncompromising idealism. It was the Vietnam war. Many those who directed the war, the very top were shown to be as faithful to the public trust. Who tried to calibrate position who sought to play it safe, bend the logic of ideas to political interest, were discredited events.

Then there was Watergate, a worse, and far more deliberate, way, the public trust was again violated by the highest officials. There was systematic misrepresentation. Those who tried to find a middle road were again blamed. As the President's supporters in the Congress discovered during the impeachment hearings, there was no room for moderation. There was no "other side."

The national temper which h emerged from this experience is understandably short on sweep and light and tolerance a easygoing good nature. It is a understandably high in indignation and suspicion. And many educated persons under at least there is an automatic disposition to doubt anybody authority. In this atmosphere of self-government and a greater of the other activities central American life become extremely difficult.

But the Nixon pardon—equally the way it was sprung, its unconditional terms—inevitably revived the worst suspicions of the bad old days. Even for the of us who share President Ford's belief that it would be wrong

put Mr. Nixon on trial, it hard not to suspect that the was some kind of a deal between the former President and the man now in the White House. And it only makes matters worse for the President and his lawyers and spokesmen to talk about other persons.

For the time being we will have to endure a new bout the feel-don't-think attitude public affairs which Vietnam at Watergate have licensed. Though the first and best chance has been muted, the object of a return to normal trust remains valid. As President, more than any body can lead the way.

But now the process is bound to be long and slow. Mr. Ford will need to demonstrate in an unmistakable way that he is taking his distances from those who have the country down the road of disgrace and division. This means, among other things, getting rid once and for all of the remaining Nixonites in the White House.

Mr. Ford will also need to be good deal more thoughtful the he has been to date. He will need to resist quickie statements and sleazy deals about amnesty. Above all, he will need to bring into his confidence persons with a wider background than the stand-pat politicians who make up the Republican party in the Congress.

At this stage, our hope must lie in truth. It is not an empty hope. Mr. Justice Brandeis said: "Sunlight is the most powerful of disinfectants."

Ford's Path Out of the Wreckage

By Anthony Lewis

One possibility is for the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, to make a public report on the former President's part, not only in the cover-up of Watergate but in any tax fraud, misuse of campaign funds and other matters.

But that path is not so easy as some speculation might suggest.

A congressional committee would be an appropriate forum, perhaps in the framework of an inquiry into the exercise of the pardon power and proposed constitutional amendments governing it. The House Judiciary Committee would be an obvious choice.

The hearings should go into all relevant conversations between Ford and Nixon, and into the negotiations carried on by their representatives. The President should be asked to respond to questions in person or in writing. It would be unusual, but that is where we are. And such a proceeding would restore credibility to Ford's promise of candor in his government.

The second necessity is to proceed with bringing out the truth of Nixon's role in Watergate and other wrongs.

Some may come out at the trial of his subordinates for obstruction of justice, if it goes ahead as planned; indeed, that is one of several strong reasons for proceeding despite the felt sense of inequity. But there will be limited scope for exploration of the Nixon question at best, and there will remain a powerful public interest in full disclosure. How can that interest be met?

Jaworski would also need, from Congress, subpoena power to get information for purposes of a report—as opposed to subpoenas for grand jury or trial proceedings. Specifically, he would have to be able to subpoena any of the Nixon White House tapes apart from those portions of the conversations made available to him as a result of the Supreme Court decision last month.

A curious agreement made by the Ford administration gives Nixon not only ownership of his tapes but control of who may hear them. But no such agreement can impair Congress's authority to give any official power to subpoenas for a legitimate public purpose. The body could be a congressional committee, or it could be the special prosecutor.

At this stage, our hope must lie in truth. It is not an empty hope. Mr. Justice Brandeis said: "Sunlight is the most powerful of disinfectants."

come. Unfortunately it exists not only among the petit bourgeoisie but even in the management milieu of many large corporations. The French government itself, while making a lot of noise about excessive prices, belies its own words, as witness the forthcoming 80 to 100 per cent increase in postal rates.

A week ago I fainted in the street and was unconscious for a time. According to my wife the police team who were quickly on the scene and who took me to hospital were likewise "tots" correct" and efficient.

It was there when, as Joe Kraft put it, Nixon came to win the "Moscow primaries" of the 1972 campaign, and I can assure you that the White House's planners could have certainly learned a lot from their Kremlin counterparts. Our wise people in ancient Italy say: "Who goes with the crippled learns how to limp..."

NEVILLE HAYMAN, Paris.

G. W. LA BORIE, Monaco.

Sound Distribution

How refreshing to read in James Goldsborough's report, IHT, Sept. 8 of a French business man, Edouard Leclerc, who understands and furthers the principles of sound distribution.

Our own most difficult task with many of our European clients is to convince them of the basic marketing principle that return on investment is a function of both margin and turnover. The small shopkeeper mentality which for so long has made exorbitant margins sacrosanct is a difficult one to over-

come. Unfortunately it exists not

only among the petit bourgeoisie

but even in the management

milieu of many large corpora

tions. The French government

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its own words, as witness the

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increase in postal rates.

RICHARD W. SAXER, Tel Aviv.

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PARIS NIGHT LIFE

A Star Is Back—In Cabaret

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Sept. 12 (IHT)—Viviane Romance, darling of the French cinema just before World War II, is back—not on the screen but in person as headliner of the new dinner-spectacle at La Belle Equipe.

Time has been kind. Her expressive face and soulful glances still cast a spell and she has kept her exquisite figure. She emerges as a cabaret singer of singular elegance and as a delightful talker. The half hour she provides is an interlude of charm, tinged with nostalgia.

Hers is one of the more colorful careers in recent French theatrical annals. It might make an excellent movie scenario. She began as a chorus girl in a Mis-

tinguist revue at the Moulin Rouge and stole the show. The infatuated star noticed at once, Miss Romance's smile eclipsed Mistinguett's "million-dollar" legs, coaxing grin and feathered finery. The veteran entertainer and the novices exchanged insults which led to a hair-pulling match so violent that a Russian acrobat was required to intervene. News of the encounter was on the front pages of all the Parisian dailies the next morning. Miss Romance was dismissed and famous. She received an immediate offer to star at Nouveautés, where Jean Gabin saw her and engaged her to be his leading lady in "La Belle Equipe."

She was soon a screen star with enormous drawing power. She accomplished her best acting, she believes today, in "Gibraltar" with Erich von Stroheim as her partner. It was the most rewarding of her hits. During the war she filmed "Carmen" in Italy with Jean Marais as Don José and Marguerite Moreno as the gypsy fortune-teller. It had considerable success in the post-Liberation period, but it was her last movie. Since she has appeared on the screen but once—at the request of Jean Gabin—playing a role in "Mélodie en Sous-Sol" with him and Alain Delon. Now as a night-club entertainer she begins a new chapter of her career.

Among the other attractive features of La Belle Equipe's re-opening are the songs of the guitar duo Liberto and Angelo; the bland jessing of the Coracan comic Christian Méry, who is only roused from his lazy contemplations by his indignation over women's wear; and the boisterous humor of Pierre Doris, to whom nothing is sacred. But it is the reappearance of Viviane Romance that crowns this evening of varied pleasures.

blondes and a program note discloses that Tom Eyen, author of "Pourquoi la Robe d'Anna Ne Veut Pas Redescendre" (which has just opened in Bernard de Costa's adaptation at the Carré Théâtre) after seeing the musical-comedy version of Anita Loos's masterpiece—at the age of 10—decided to become a dramatist.

Blondes, according to his play, are having a rough time of it. Manhattan these days. His heroine is a fair one of sunshine face, fine figure and legs. She is first seen in the provocative pose of Marilyn Monroe, her skirts aflutter over a subway ventilator. But such magnetism proves of little avail in New York.

The box-office attendant at a movie house, she pines in vain for true love as it is represented on the screen within. A romance with another lonely soul, a sort of discouraged city cowboy, is all that the metropolis can offer her.

What Eyen has to account about drifting youngsters in New York, about their hopeless hopes and futile self-analysis and about their fatal devotion to false values—demonstrated here in their Hollywoodesque idealization of themselves—has been related—and far better related—before.

Louis Thierry's fanciful direction is a theatrical asset—with the stage embroidered with the co-ordinated bulbs of sideshow marques and the amusement-park games in the offing. So is Sylvia Montfort's vivacious portrayal of the girl, while Bernard Grasciano, a young actor of talent and range, masterfully negotiates the requirements of his role as the lost wanderer. This two-character psychodrama from Off-Broadway has come a long way to deliver a too familiar message.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—All-day concert at Wembley Stadium on Sept. 14 featuring Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young; Joni Mitchell; The Band; Tom Scott, and the L.A. Express.

It goes on from 12 noon to 10 p.m. The Elvin Jones quartet closes at Ronnie Scott's on Sept. 14, to be followed by Rahsaan Roland Kirk and the Vibrations Society on Sept. 16 for three weeks. The Three Degrees are appearing nightly at the Talk of The Town.

PARIS.—The Faces with Rod Stewart, will be at the Palais des Sports on Sept. 13 at 8 p.m. Memphis Slim is appearing nightly at the Trois Maitre.

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Tia Maria... coffee and WOW!

The Trend Toward Nudity in the U.S.

By James P. Sterba

DENVER, Colo.—Long accustomed to casual dress, Americans showed this summer that they were becoming increasingly tolerant of and open about casual undress.

Nudity, both in private and in public, was practiced by a large number of Americans with a low-key openness once associated with Europeans. Some social scientists regard it as the beginning of a trend in which tolerance and acceptance of nudity could become commonplace within the next few years.

Both exhibitionists and oglers abounded this summer as nude bathing caught on. But, like fashions, hair styles and lifestyles that seemed bizarre a few years ago, nudity in some public places appeared to be slowly becoming no big deal.

The sensational streaking of last spring evolved into casual nude saunters at many beaches and lakes around the country at summer's end. And people too timid to strip at a public beach talked openly—something they said they would not have done in the past—about going nude around the house, the yard and the pool, either privately or with relatives or close friends.

Explanations for this new attitude are as diverse as the forms of nudity, which range from topless and bottomless bars to traditional nudist camps. There is disagreement, too, ironically, nudity at public beaches is deplored by many traditional nudists as sexual exhibitionism and voyeurism—things that give nudity a bad name. Some beach nudists agree; others disagree.

Free Beaches

"The so-called free beaches often have a sexual atmosphere," said Ralph Cattino, administrative assistant for the American Sun Bathing Association, a national nudist organization that says it has a membership of 15,000 families.

"A few years ago, [nudity] was hardly tolerated anywhere," Mr. Cattino said. "Now there's a general acceptance of nudism. It's all over."

But there has been no sharp membership increase in traditional nudist organizations, Mr. Cattino added.

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Last spring's streakers brought sensationalism to nudity in America, but by the summer's end the right to go to the beach or the lake in the nude had become an issue. Streaking had evolved into casual nude saunters...

self, back in tune with yo- body."

The sexual aspects of depend on the context a person. Most people have generally agreed that thoughts about nudity are leading up to practicing the practice of group nudity.

"I didn't stare at girls. Dina, Eugenie, a 31-year-old bratian in Washington," does not desexualize you, a nudist per se is not erotic. clothed people are erotic, and so are tan lines, in effect, here is an hidden. And that's more than total nudity."

Maria, a 33-year-old with five children in Ham, Mich., swims nude self or with her husband lake where they have a

"He would be very th if I asked other people us," she said of her. "But that's one of my. And yes, I would say on a very definite sexual. It's a very free fe me, a totally enriching with a pleasant sexual or

Sexual Compon

"I think the sexual or in all this is generally said. Mr. Daniels, the in Tempe, "America's a stances to a very high d rooted in the concept of The less you see the n imagination can conjure folds and toothpicks con

Dr. Paul Bindrim of Calif., a pioneer in nud therapy, says the at clothed people toward misplaced.

"Most people view at someone who is said. "That's what furor is about. But to stop to think about who be like to be naked th

Richard Cayot, a building contractor, says Alf. 43, a psychiatric ed. both of Des Moines, i selves "true nudists." T nudism in private

house nude and it's a very nice feeling," said a mother of four children in Washington. "I don't know if I would have done this five years ago. Somewhere, somehow, I would have thought there was something odd about going nude." She added:

"The community accepted ero- genous zones for men and women as the center for primal insecurity. Uncovering these areas brings an exhilaration that can come only with a new-found freedom. The freedom gained is the freedom from the fear of exposure. Having exposed yourself, you no longer have to fear that someone else may expose you. You have made yourself completely open to the world, but you have picked the condit

"True nudists," the would be content to possibility that their might offend a non-ily who simply comes for example, to a swimming suits.

orchestra, Bruno-Leonardo Gelber will be the soloist in the Beethoven G-minor piano concerto, and the program will be completed by Rossini's "Cenerentola" overture and Prokofiev's "Scythian Suite."

Two ballets will enter the repertory of the Paris Opéra for the first time on Oct. 3, the season's first dance program. They are Act III of "La Bayadère" in the staging and choreography of Rudolf Nureyev and with costumes by Martin Kamer, and "L'Après-midi d'un faune" in Jerome Robbins' choreography setting of the Debussy score. Balanchine's "Agon" and "Prodigal Son" will complete the program. Catherine Comet will conduct.

Berlioz's "Les Troyens" will open the opera season at Grand Théâtre de Lyon on Sept. 17 in a new, staged by Jean-Claude with sets by Jean-Sébastien. The cast is headed by Troyanos, Gisèle Schiebel, Vilma Guy Chabot, Massard, John and Juliette Bardin. Performances will be 21, 24 and 26.

The Polish folk-dance Mawzowice, which is 25th anniversary of this year, will be at des Sports in Paris on Nov. 10, with a 130 dancers and 33 performing on instruments to Polish folk dances. Performances will be night Mondays, with two per Sunday, at 4 p.m. and

The second exhibition Hamburg's Kunsthall "Art in 1800" will be the works of Caspar Friedrich (1774-1840), Sept. 14 and running. The show will includeings and 13 graphic

the artist, whose imp German romanticism gradually rediscovered century in exhibition from the 1906 "Art in Century" show in 1972 exhibition at the in London. A few other artists will be in Hamburg, and simultaneous exhibitions at the hall will include one graphs relating to Friedrich's "Friedrichian Poetry." The includes 13 paintings other works by the are part of the Kunsthall collection.

The London Royal Ballet's season Oct. 7 at Col den with a new ballet Macbeth, "Fates," set to the music of Joplin and others, and "Tributes" to Ian Spurrier, part of a triple bill that revivals of Ashton's "Ballerina" and Macbeth of the Earth." This will be repeated on Oct. 11.

Spanish Festival SAN SEBASTIAN, St. 13 (AP).—Twenty-two countries will be shown 22nd International Film Festival. San Sebastian, the announced have will be held from through Sept. 23.

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Viviane Romance, the pre-World War II movie star, who is now a headliner in a Paris cabaret.



of discouraged city cowboy, is all that the metropolis can offer her. What Eyen has to account about about their hopeless hopes and futile self-analysis and about their fatal devotion to false values—demonstrated here in their Hollywoodesque idealization of themselves—has been related—and far better related—before.

Louis Thierry's fanciful direction is a theatrical asset—with the stage embroidered with the co-ordinated bulbs of sideshow marques and the amusement-park games in the offing. So is Sylvia Montfort's vivacious portrayal of the girl, while Bernard Grasciano, a young actor of talent and range, masterfully negotiates the requirements of his role as the lost wanderer. This two-character psychodrama from Off-Broadway has come a long way to deliver a too familiar message.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—All-day concert at Wembley Stadium on Sept. 14 featuring Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young; Joni Mitchell; The Band; Tom Scott, and the L.A. Express.

It goes on from 12 noon to 10 p.m. The Elvin Jones quartet closes at Ronnie Scott's on Sept. 14, to be followed by Rahsaan Roland Kirk and the Vibrations Society on Sept. 16 for three weeks. The Three Degrees are appearing nightly at the Talk of The Town.

PARIS.—The Faces with Rod Stewart, will be at the Palais des Sports on Sept. 13 at 8 p.m. Memphis Slim is appearing nightly at the Trois Maitre.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

"The so-called free beaches often have a sexual atmosphere," said Ralph Cattino, administrative assistant for the American Sun Bathing Association, a national nudist organization that says it has a membership of 15,000 families.

"A few years ago, [nudity] was hardly tolerated anywhere," Mr. Cattino said. "Now there's a general acceptance of nudism. It's all over."

But there has been no sharp membership increase in traditional nudist organizations, Mr. Cattino added.

Indeed, some nudists believe that public nudity will hurt private clubs. As a result, some clubs have relaxed strict rules against drinking, touching and displaying affection to conform more to those of an open society.

In dozens of interviews around the country over a month, people who practice nudism in one form or another told correspondents for The New York Times that going nude simply felt good, filled a need for adventure, and fit with personal

ideas about being open and honest with other people.

"Some things are too simple to be analyzed," said Christopher Adams, a 22-year-old lumberjack builder who swims nude sunbathes in the nude on a beach near Truro, Mass., on Cape Cod.

"If I come here and lie in the sun all day and go to bed at night, I feel good," he said.

"There's a sense of freedom. That's all there is to it."

A young administrator at the University of Michigan said he and his wife found more friendliness among nude bathers.

"The atmosphere of the place is much more congenial than I have found at any other public beach," he said. "It seems that physical stripping is accompanied by psychological stripping—you feel completely vulnerable. Consequently, threatening acts are kept to a minimum and, in fact, people get out of their way to be non-threatening. They make a special effort to be friendly, hoping for reciprocation. And they usually get it."

A Deeper Trend

Some psychologists see a deeper trend of society maturing out of its inhibitions.

"In this country we're beginning to do away with prudish ethics, but we're still behind the times," said Dr. Dixon "Spy" Spivack, vice chairman of psychiatry at the Illinois Masonic Medical Center in Chicago. "The real question should be, 'Can you make people wear clothes?'" Dr. Spivack added.

"The bathing suit shrunk from Victorian Arctic underwear to the string bikini. The women's liberation movement has come up with the male centerfold. The young streakers have arrived to fit the life-style of the middle-aged. These are all beginnings of a new trend."

Marc Daniels, a lay counselor in Tempe, Ariz., said:

"The commonly accepted ero- genous zones for men and women as the center for primal insecurity. Uncovering these areas brings an exhilaration that can come only with a new-found freedom. The freedom gained is the freedom from the fear of exposure. Having exposed yourself, you no longer

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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1974

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Britain's Trade Deficit Narrows During Month

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ)— Britain today reported a \$219-million visible trade deficit for August, a sharp reduction of the total trade deficits of \$477 million in each of the three previous months.

Exports rose to a record \$1,379 million in August from \$1,375 million in August from the previous month.

Euromarket

Bank Cuts Staff by 30%

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Standard American Bank Ltd., a consortium enterprise partly owned by three major American banks, has made significant cutbacks in its staff and operations due to the dramatic shrinkage of the Euromarket market in recent months.

The bank disclosed today that it was reducing its personnel by perhaps 30 per cent and that at least five of its nine executive directors would be leaving later in the summer, the bank suspended its market-making activities in the Eurobond market.

Although rumors circulated in London's already nervous financial community that some of western America's financial leaders were trying to withdraw their support, Hans Piquet, managing director, firmly denied this report.

Powerful Shareholders

"We have very powerful shareholders," he said in an interview. "There is no question about that whatsoever." He added that the considered Western American's opinions comparable to those being experienced by many other banks.

"Many consortium banks were established to capitalise on the growth in the Euromarket, which expanded quickly in the decade prior to this year. In the current atmosphere, however, any of the institutions that were into the consortium field with enthusiasm are understood to be having second thoughts."

Western American's ownership is divided among five well known banking enterprises. The three American institutions are the Wells Fargo bank of San Francisco, the Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles, and the National Bank of Detroit.

Each of these banks owns 22.5 per cent. An additional 25 per cent is owned by the Bank of Tokyo. The remaining 10 per cent is held by Hanover Bank, a British merchant bank.

But the oil nations may raise taxes and royalties levied on international oil companies, Dr. Jan. 31.

Western American, like many other banks operating in the Euromarket, had expanded rapidly in recent years to take advantage of the market's growth, however, the market has shrunk significantly this year, in response to general economic uncertainties and a loss of confidence in the international banking system.

The bank cites the contraction of the Euromarket market as the reason for its cutbacks. "There is a reduced volume of business in the Eurobond market and that forces us to cut back the number of employees," explained Mr. Piquet.

Both Mr. Piquet and George Shell, the bank's other managing director, stressed that western American would continue to operate in the Eurobond market. Mr. Piquet also noted that the bank's departure from the Eurobond market was considered temporary.

A banking source who said he was familiar with the situation in which he did not think Western American was in danger of failing. Another source noted that size and standing of Western American's shareholder banks in confidence.

Germany Sets Up Bank Group to Ensure Liquidity

FANKFURT, Sept. 12 (AP)—Central bank president Karl Klaes, aiming to restore faith in West Germany's financial institutions, announced today establishment of an "emergency bank" to ward off possible bank collapse.

Die Deutsche Bank AG is sponsored and supported by several German finance institutions. Mr. Klaes told a press conference, and aims at guaranteeing liquidity by establishing banks which run into difficulties.

Indeed, in the wake of four major bank collapses that gave German depositors the jitters, the institutions will have a total of 250 million marks and a statutory call for further credits totalling another 750 million marks.

It would bring the new bank's capacity to meet liabilities to its own resources to a total of 4 billion marks. Mr. Klaes

previous record high of \$1,303 million posted in July. Imports fell to \$1,598 million from the record high of \$1,606 million, also in July.

The figures, announced by the Department of Trade, are seasonally adjusted and are provisional for both July and August.

Surplus on Invisibles

Britain had a surplus on invisible trade such as insurance and shipping of \$165 million, resulting in a current accounts deficit for last month of \$214 million.

The current accounts deficit had been running at a record \$275 million for the last three months.

The Department of Trade said the trade deficit in all products fell in August to \$264 million, down from \$285 million a month earlier.

The non-oil deficit narrowed sharply to \$55 million from \$103 million a month earlier.

A department spokesman said it was the narrowest deficit in non-oil products for any month since January 1973.

May Help Socialists

The sharply reduced overall deficit may help the ruling Labor party in the general election campaign expected to be called shortly. A Trade Department spokesman said, however, the government was not ready to say a trend was developing from just one month's figures on imports and exports.

The value of Britain's exports of oil and oil products rose to \$75 million last month from the depressed level of \$68 million in July, when a dispute at the Royal Dutch Shell group's giant Stanlow refinery cut exports.

Crude oil imports fell in August to 8.7 million metric tons from 9.7 million tons a month earlier.

The average price of the imported crude fell to \$31.70 pounds a ton from \$32.10 pounds a ton in July.

The value of imports fell in all categories except auto and machinery. The drop in the value of commodity imports reflects the weakening prices for most commodities.

OPEC Ministers Consider Increase in Petroleum Tax

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Senior ministers of the world's major oil-exporting nations have virtually agreed to extend a freeze on basic oil prices for a further three months, Iranian Interior Minister Jamshid Amoussaghi said tonight.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Pays Interim Dividend

Shell Transport & Trading Co. has declared an interim dividend for 1974 of 5.3 pence a share, and Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. has set an interim payout of 3.00 guilders a share. Royal Dutch's interim dividend is unchanged from that paid in 1973, while Shell Transport's payment is up from an interim of 4.41 pence a share paid in 1973. Shell Transport says that under existing legislative, the total cash dividend for 1974 is limited to a maximum increase of 5.7 per cent on the previous year.

If the regulation remains in force, it adds, the increase in the final dividend will be restricted to 0.7 per cent above the 1973 final of 6.82 pence a share.

Sony on Invisibles

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The value of imports fell in all categories except auto and machinery. The drop in the value of commodity imports reflects the weakening prices for most commodities.

Sony Cuts French Plant on Target

Sony Corp. says it will start construction on its first color television picture tube plant in France as scheduled in 1976. A spokesman made the statement to deny reports from France that the company has postponed construction for at least two years. He says Sony company has not specified when in 1976 the construction will be started, and other details on projected plant construction are still to be worked out.

Conoco Earnings May Be Flat

Continental Oil Co.'s second-half earnings may be flat, John Kircher, president, reports. He says that the company's ability to realize

Sets Meeting With Kissinger on Russians

U.S. Panel Sees Trade Bill Within a Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The U.S. Senate Finance Committee, nearing the end of lengthy closed-door deliberations on a House-passed trade bill, plans to meet next week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to review certain understandings it has reached with the Russians.

President Ford and other officials are anxious for Congress to complete action on the trade legislation.

It passed the House of Representatives in late 1973, but still must get through the Senate and a House-Senate conference committee after the Finance Committee completes its work on the measure.

The bill contains broad authority for the United States to enter into another major round of international negotiations with the European Economic Community, Japan and other countries to reduce tariffs and trade barriers.

As passed by the House, the bill would bar U.S. tariff concessions to the Russians, promised as part of a bilateral agreement negotiated during the Nixon administration.

Mr. Kissinger apparently is satisfied that a compromise, acceptable to congressional leaders, has been reached with the Russians on that question, but U.S. officials have not yet disclosed any details.

At yesterday's closed-door Finance Committee session, sources said, the panel decided to put aside various amendments that would end U.S. tax law advances.

He described today's discussions as "hard" and said: "Of course, there was a lot of argument."

Dr. Amoussaghi said: "We have discussed some questions over and over again and we have not yet reached a decision."

The ministers today considered a report from their economic commission urging a 14 per cent increase, either in basic prices or in royalties or taxes.

Japan Growth Seen at 10%

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ)—Japan's economy will grow at an average annual rate of 10 per cent up to 1980, after allowing for inflation, a British government-commissioned report predicted.

The report, entitled "Japan in 1980—The Economic System and Its Prospects," will be published Monday by the business enterprises division of the London Economic Institute.

The study was proposed by the government's central policy review staff and commissioned by the Department of Trade. It was prepared by the Tokyo office of the Boston Consulting Group.

The report says that on a per capita basis, Japan is set to become the richest major industrialized economy in the world. This category presumably excludes oil-producing countries such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

The ministers, meeting at OPEC's Vienna headquarters, will continue their talks tomorrow.

Iranian Oil Minister Hossein Mabrouk said after the meeting

"an earnings gain during the second half will depend importantly on being able to avoid a lengthy coal strike." For the first half of 1974, Conoco earned \$206.6 million, or \$4.15 a share, compared with net of \$92.3 million, or \$1.97 a share, a year ago. Mr. Kircher says the company's Florence, Arizona, copper discovery is a "major potential source of earnings growth." Preliminary tests of the deposit have shown it contains an estimated 6.5 billion pounds of copper. A final feasibility study is scheduled to be completed by mid-1976.

Vebe Denies Ruhrkohle Report

Vebe does not intend to radically increase its 14 per cent shareholding in West Germany's nationalized coal undertaking, Ruhrkohle. Chairman Rudolf van Sennijsen Foerder describes a report in the economic weekly Wirtschaftswelt as "rubbish." Vebe does have the option of buying out the holdings of Hamburg Bergbau, Montopol Bergbau and Stumm, which together total 8 per cent of Ruhrkohle's capital. However, a decision on this is not imminent given the number of problems including tax questions, which would arise.

Consumers could take no comfort from the fact that the big new surge in prices is at the wholesale level, since wholesale increases usually are quickly passed into retail prices, especially for food.

The big August increase also comes at a time when the Ford administration has suddenly stopped predicting there will be any significant decrease in the nation's inflation rate this year.

White House economic counselor Kenneth Rush told a newsman that the recent predictions that inflation might decline to about 8 per cent from the current 11 per cent rate for consumer prices—probably will not be realized.

The August price rise followed an increase of 3.7 per cent in July. The Labor Department's wholesale price index for August stood at 167.4 of the 1967 average and was 17.8 per cent higher than a year ago.

Translated into dollar figures,

that meant that it cost \$167.40 to purchase goods at wholesale, which would be \$100 in 1967. All figures are adjusted to account for seasonal difference.

Detailing its price report, the Labor Department said agricultural products were up 7.6 per cent in August, following a rise of 6.4 per cent in July and a decline in each of the four preceding months.

Rapid Increase

Industrial commodities continued to rise rapidly in price and were up 2.6 per cent in August, a rate only slightly less than the average monthly increase of 2.7 per cent that was prevalent throughout most of the year.

Consumer finished goods, those products in the wholesale chain nearest retail outlets, rose 2 per cent.

Heavy selling followed the Labor Department report as the market opened one of the worst one-day declines of the year.

Meanwhile, chief economic advisor Alan Greenspan forecasts a "worsening outlook" for the U.S. economy through the spring of next year.

Gold and silver mining shares were battered again. ASA sank 7 to 57 7/8, Dome Mines 35 7/8, down 3, Campbell Red Lake 33 3/8 off 1 1/4, and Bonne Lake Mining 33 3/8, off 2 3/8. International Mining was down 1 1/4 to 8, Hecla Mining 12 1/2, off 1 1/2 and Resorco Resources 19 1/8, down 7/8.

Evans Products was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, falling 3 1/4 to 3 1/8. A block of 166,500 shares of the issue traded at 166. A another block of 100,000 shares changed hands at 3 3/8.

Singer fell 4 1/8 to 15 1/4. The company announced plans for a \$30-million special provision after taxes for expenses and write-offs related to the termination of its older electromechanical billing and accounting product line and certain other nonprofitable operations.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 147 to 64.0

American Stock Exchange Trading

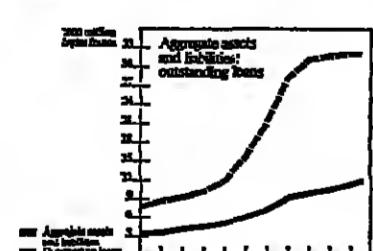
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24	26	AllespA pf.2	—	5	2	25	25	25	25	25	—	14	6	Cagles In A	.21	11	2	266	256	256	—	256	5	52	52	52	52	52	
712	32	AllesCo wt	—	5	4	37	37	37	37	37	—	14	6	Caldor .15b	.3	17	244	476	476	476	—	476	5	52	52	52	52	52	
912	612	AlionTR .88t	—	5	2	7	7	7	7	7	—	14	6	Calcomp	.22	107	676	526	526	526	—	526	5	52	52	52	52	52	
412	134	Allied Art	—	5	142	142	142	142	142	142	—	14	6	Cal Life Cp	.3	1	234	216	216	216	—	216	5	52	52	52	52	52	
512	512	AllitAlm Cp	—	6	238	238	238	238	238	238	—	14	6	Cal Pt/Cm	.6	7	184	104	104	104	—	104	5	52	52	52	52	52	
124	124	Alltec Corp	—	6	43	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	—	14	6	Camco Inc	.29	29	216	216	216	216	—	216	5	52	52	52	52	52	
312	312	AlltecF Co	—	6	13	13	124	124	124	124	—	14	6	Cam Ch .250	.2	32	376	3-914	3-914	3-914	—	3-914	5	52	52	52	52	52	
102	512	AllterFds .50	—	3	1	62	62	62	62	62	—	14	6	Campine .40	.42	2	1	856	856	856	—	856	5	52	52	52	52	52	
812	212	AMAX wt	—	5	1	48	48	48	48	48	—	14	6	CampIn GO	.25	21	81	126	126	126	—	126	5	52	52	52	52	52	
124	2	Amco Ind	—	2	9	214	214	214	214	214	—	14	6	Capehart Cp	.2	2	246	144	144	144	—	144	5	52	52	52	52	52	
124	2	AMHLL wt	—	22	87	22	22	22	22	22	—	14	6	Capital Res	.14	2	246	144	144	144	—	144	5	52	52	52	52	52	
712	712	AMHLL wt	—	23	13	13	13	13	13	13	—	14	6	CarbFt .56b	.9	29	1124	1124	1124	1124	—	1124	5	52	52	52	52	52	
712	512	AMHLL wt	—	23	13	13	13	13	13	13	—	14	6	Carbass .20	.3	25	214	214	214	214	—	214	5	52	52	52	52	52	
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A big Swiss bank reports

In the second quarter of 1974 Credit Suisse's operations were stimulated by lively credit demand from Swiss and foreign customers. Turnover was also substantial in foreign exchange and precious metals, while new issues and stock exchange busi-

Lively credit demand

On the loans side the continuing rapid pace of economic activity in Switzerland, active foreign trade and rising prices caused the utilization of credit lines to increase substantially. The extension of credit in other forms by the bank, chiefly to Swiss borrowers, also expanded markedly. All in all, outstanding loans topped the 12000 million Swiss francs mark for the first time



Slacker Eurobusiness

Among deposits, time accounts fell by 10% to 7 663 million Swiss francs partly as a result of customers' more cautious attitude towards the Euromarkets, but also owing to the greater need for liquidity. On the other hand, funds due to banks rose to 9 175 million. Partly as a result of these diverging trends in customers' time accounts and deposits due to banks, balances held with other banks, which to a considerable degree reflect investments made in the Euromarket, declined

only slightly to 12 631 million Swiss francs.

A satisfactory increase of 376 million (7%) was registered in sight deposits. The inflow of funds into savings and investment accounts remained rather slow so that on balance aggregate deposits increased only slightly to 28 653 million. Cash in hand at 1894 million Swiss francs



Shahyad Monument, Tehran

Satisfactory earnings

Thanks primarily to the rise in loans and to lively turnover, the Bank's earnings have shown an improvement; they more than sufficed to cover higher expenditures. After deduction of voluntary provisions for contingencies, the net profit for the first six months remains above that for the corresponding period last year.

Representative office in Tehran

Credit Suisse, which already has representative offices, subsidiaries and branches in all the world's major finance centres, has recently opened a representative office in Tehran. It is the first Swiss bank to do so. This new office will help promote the rapidly intensifying economic and financial ties between Switzerland and Iran. Organisationally, it is attached to Credit Suisse

Dynamism since 1856

Founded in 1856, Credit Suisse is one of the leading big banking houses in Switzerland. It combines a long tradition with dynamic and up-to-date methods. As a commercial bank, as an issuing house and in securities transactions, it will continue to offer its clients throughout the world the dependable service which has led to its international standing and reputation.

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(Middle East) S.A.L., which is the main Credit Suisse base in the Arab area. With the help of its large subsidiaries specialising in Eurobusiness - e.g. the London Multinational Bank, the Credit Suisse White Weld Group and the Merkur Bank in Luxembourg - Credit Suisse hopes to provide international assistance to meet this area's new financial requirements.

Tradition and Dynamism since 1856



The new currency

Currency Rate

September 12, 1974

	£	DM	Fr	L. L.	Gdr.	BF	DM
erdam	2.7170	6.2055	161.885*	56.355*	41.855	—	6.8730**
als (e)	39.475	61.5475	14.584	3.183	5.97*	14.545	—
art	3.6850	6.1770	—	55.32*	4.024*	58.15*	3.725*
am (e)	2.31495	—	6.1698	11.15635	2333.75	6.32355	21.425
661.65	1534.90	348.58	137.43	—	243.85	16.776	19
4.81827	11.15875	180.90*	—	7.2750*	17.785*	13.316*	14
3.006	8.951	112.7*	63.37*	6.4543*	116.54*	7.62*	—

Observer

The Bent Liberal

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—I stepped out of the house the other night to find a young man bending the radio aerial of my car some 90 degrees off the vertical and detained him with the idea of calling the police.

To do so, he said, would be an act beneath contempt. He said he had had a very low opinion of the owner of this particular car when he first saw it parked there, but had certainly not expected him to be the sort of swine who called the police about every little act of self-expression.

"Self-expression?" I said. "My good lad, you have vandalized my car, see?" And I put my hand on the mutilated machine which snapped and fell off. "You ruined it," he said. "Ruined what?"

"I am an enraged youth struggling to express my frustration and anger with a sick society which flouts radio aerials on its cars," he said. "I put a lot of myself into bending that aerial so that it expressed my bitterness with poignant despair and now you've broken it. It's ruined."

"I didn't mean to," I said.

"Oh, don't apologize," he said. "I don't want apologies from people like you."

This was annoying. "Look here," I said. "I'm not like most people whose aerials you express yourself on. I happen to have Van Gogh prints on my bathroom wall, and on that car radio you've just silenced I never listen to anything but the good music station."

"Hah!" he cried. "I knew it the minute I saw that car sitting here. Have you ever heard about Bangladesh? Have you ever heard about the ghetto?"

He had me there.

Sensing my guilt, he twisted the knife. "Yeah," he said, "a guy like you is just the kind of guy I might have known would let his car sit around with the aerial sticking straight up in the

sky when the people are oppressed flat out on the ground."

"Tell you what," I said. "Why don't you take the aerial and bend it into a triumphant expression of youth's determination to be free of the dead hand of the past?"

"Keep your precious old aerial," he said. "I accept no gifts from a man who is hung up on his car."

"I'm not hung up on my car," I lied. "My car is nothing to me. Look!" And I kicked the car in the left rear tire just as hard as I could. "That's how I feel about my car."

"Oh, man, you're something," he said. "Did you ever hear of love? You come out of your house and see one of the people struggling against this machine symbol of materialistic oppression and right away you're on the machine's side. You love machines so much you don't even know how to love people."

How could I make him understand that it was not that I didn't want to love people, because I did want to love them. Love was what everything was all about. I had seen enough movies to know that, heard enough folk songs. It was just that people made it so hard to love them, what with their always bending your aerials because they weren't being loved enough. And then they had to go into the repair shop where nobody ever loved you back, no matter how lovably you behaved, which they put on a new aerial.

What had I ever done about migrant labor?

It was impossible, of course, to call the police. I was the one who should have been jailed. I was the one who had turned this boy into an aerial bender.

"You must forgive me," I told him. "If you wait a moment, I will bring out an axe and let you slash my tires."

"Not a chance," he said. "I wouldn't waste my time expressing myself on the tires of the likes of you."

I thought momentarily of smashing my windshield to show society how it stood with me, but didn't. I shall boycott grapes instead, starting next month.

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During the season, thousands of people pour into the woods outside Moscow every weekend for the hunt.

Employee of factories, offices and schools set off in hired buses about midnight on Friday and travel for four or five hours to

Arnhem: A Costly, Forgotten Allied Failure

By Ken Jacobson

AMSTERDAM. Sept. 12 (AP)—Cornelius Ryan is contesting the historical record with all the ferocity of the World War II battles he chronicles.

The Irish-born journalist, acclaimed for his best-selling "The Longest Day" and "The Last Battle," has written a new book which he hopes will bring renown to one of the most costly, yet least talked about episodes of World War II: Operation Market Garden, the Battle of Arnhem. In the Netherlands for the 30th anniversary of the operation, Mr. Ryan claims that because it was a military failure, Operation Market Garden has been whitewashed by British historians and gone unmentioned in America. He calls it a cover-up.

"...despite the fact that after the D-Day invasion it was the greatest battle of World War II and produced 17,000 Allied casualties, as opposed to 10,000-12,000 in the Normandy invasions." In "A Bridge Too Far," to be published in the United States Monday, Mr. Ryan traces the development of the operation.

Conceived by British Field Marshal Montgomery, the plan called for the deployment of 35,000 British, American and Polish troops along a 64-mile corridor from the Belgian-Dutch border to the Dutch city of Arnhem.

Hoping the corridor would prove a springboard to the Ruhr, Lord Montgomery designated the American and British forces to capture a series of bridges along the route. The untrained British division valiantly held the final bridge for four days while waiting vainly for reinforcements, then was cut to pieces by two

German Panzer divisions. Mr. Ryan, showing what he admits to be "American chauvinism," said: "I was determined to pay tribute to the unfortunate men who had fallen in an attack which led nowhere, an attack designed by a glory-seeking Montgomery who expected to ride into Berlin on a white horse."

"Operation Market Garden was a total disaster—all we got out of it was a 64-mile corridor leading nowhere," the 54-year-old naturalized American said. "But bureaucrats don't like to admit defeat. The British official historians reacted as they always do, treating a failure in battle as a magnificent feat of arms."

Mr. Ryan, who traveled with Patton's Third Army as a war correspondent at 23, first became suspicious of the official accounts of Market Garden when he noticed the Battle of Arnhem on a West Point plaque listing battles American soldiers had fought in.

"It was in 1969," he recalled. "I wrote

to West Point and the Pentagon asking who Americans had been there. And Generals Omar Bradley and James Gavin wrote letters agreeing with me. They didn't know, either, that two full American divisions—30,000 of our troops—had been involved."

His research began, Mr. Ryan said, "got goddamn sore." The facts had never been reported in America, he claimed, "because Montgomery wanted it to be an entirely British show. He allowed no American correspondents with the British 1st Airborne Division, and only two came with the American 101st."

Work on "A Bridge Too Far" was interrupted in 1969 when Mr. Ryan unexpectedly received permission from Soviet authorities to do research there on the war's final days. After completing "The Last Battle," Mr. Ryan returned in 1966 to the Market Garden project.

Over the next five years, he and his assistants compiled mountains of notes. "We filled 48 filing cabinets with material for the book," he recounted, while talking to 2,000 people and reading numerous diaries, including the wartime journals of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Mr. Ryan spent nearly a year in the area where the operation took place. "At first, I found the Dutch character made for a hard interview. It was like pulling teeth—sometimes I would have to talk to somebody for months to get him going."

"But when people found out I was going to write a book, and got the information anyway they unloaded. Besides, many felt they had been neglected. Holland had experienced a battle which had devastated the whole center of the country and that no one knew, and no one cared."

Washington Post publisher

PEOPLE: Kniefel's Check—It Was Pure Rubbish

Remember that \$6 million check that Noel Kniefel was waving around before his rocket launch into the Snake River Canyon in Idaho? Well, it was a fake. The promoters only gave Kniefel a \$20,000 advance. The check was pure rubber—part of the publicity that Kniefel and the promoters dreamed up. It's still unknown how much the extravagance earned. The promoters have released various estimates of the gross, but no firm figures. All that is known is that Kniefel probably earned a lot of money.

Frank Sinatra's friend Jilly Klass died Wednesday in a Los Angeles court that a brawl at a Palm Springs, Calif., night spot began when Sinatra's girlfriend complained that Frank Weinstock of Salt Lake City, insulted her. Weinstock was suing Sinatra, two of his friends and the night spot for \$2.5 million. But Wednesday, the judge told the jury that the night spot was no longer to be considered a defendant. There was no courtroom explanation of why the check was dropped. Weinstock had alleged that the establishment should have known Sinatra's character and taken steps to ensure the safety of the patron.

Former New York City Mayor John Lindsay has written a 300-page manuscript of a political novel with a main character who is a Lindsay-esque congressman struggling to preserve civil liberties, publishing sources say. "It's an impressive job, considerate

of Lindsay's nonwriter," a source said. Lindsay is understood to have written the book during the eight-month vacation he took in Europe and the Caribbean after he left office last December.

Washington Post publisher Katherine Graham has said that she doesn't believe people in her profession should be participants in the news. But she found herself in just such a role Wednesday when she was honored by Ms. magazine, which called her the most powerful woman in the United States.

A group led by Nikita Khrushchev's widow and the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko marked the third anniversary of the Soviet leader's death by going to his grave Wednesday. A chill rain swept over the group, which numbered about 50 Russians, foreign newsmen and security

officers. Yevtushenko umbrella over Mrs.

Shirley Temple

Wednesday that she

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—SAMUEL

For Muscovites, It's Time to Gather the Mushrooms

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW. (AP)—In this cool, clear days of early autumn, Muscovites gather together, comparing the number and quality of mushrooms they gathered on weekend outings in the forest.

Hundreds of mushrooms of every size and shape are appearing in Moscow markets.

One anchorman of the normally staid evening television news program pulls out a giant mushroom the size of a basketball and enthusiastically discusses its

Mushroom hunting here is more than a diversion. It's a passion, a highly developed skill for many, a centuries-old social tradition.

The season is short, usually lasting from mid-August through September, but almost everyone gets involved.

Vacation Time

One Muscovite tells of a friend who spends his entire vacation collecting mushrooms. The fruits of his labors are picked in two or three big wooden barrels—enough for a whole winter of mushroom feasting with friends.

During the season, thousands of people pour into the woods outside Moscow every weekend for the hunt.

Employees of factories, offices and schools set off in hired buses about midnight on Friday and travel for four or five hours to

reach a good mushroom hunting ground. Other hunters crowd on midnight "mushroom trains." The search usually begins at dawn.

"You have to go at least 100 miles outside Moscow to get to good places," said one enthusiast.

"Closer, there are too many people and too few mushrooms."

After several hours of poking around with a stick and peering under ferns and leaves, the hunters call it quits for that day and celebrate their finds with picnics, which may include boiling or broiling the mushrooms they've found. Then they pile back into the buses and trains for the long ride back into town.

The love for mushrooms has

spawned a big, profitable business.

Many rural residents spend all their time collecting mushrooms during the season, then sell them in the markets and make good profits.

One Soviet forest inspector was able to afford a television set, radio, piano, car and many other luxuries for his rural home because of the money he and his family made from selling dried mushrooms.

But mushroom hunting by

hordes of people has aroused the concern of Soviet ecologists.

"One man leaves behind his traces in the woods, 100 a patch, and 1,000

a desert," said the magazine

Zdravoye (Health).

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